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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME I. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, MAY 15. 1841. NUMBER 47

THE MUSE.

"HOW AMIABLE ARE THY TABERNACLES, O LORD OF HOSTS."

"There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."

How beautiful, how beautiful,
The land of promised calm,
Where Sharon's roses ceaseless bloom,
And Gilead's trees of balm;

Where every tear is wiped away,
And every wrong redressed;
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

How beautiful where cherub forms
With cherub voices sing;
And the seraph vests a face of joy
Beneath his folded wing;

Where sainted spirits meekly bow,
Their sins and sorrows done;
The burthen borne, the battle fought,
The victor's garland won.

Why love we then a sin-stained earth
When fairer lies to roam
To ours among yon isle of light
Each starry isle a home.

Where glorious shapes in vesture bright,
The palm branch in each hand,
With shout of joy, and whispered love,
In radiant myriads stand.

Home of the pure and innocent!
Where spirits live and love;
Home, where the holy and the just,
A Saviour's mercies prove.

Home of the Christians humble hope,
The Christian's, ardent prayer;
Who would that humblest hope forgo
For all that's certain here?

THE GOLD RING.

I have one of the kindest husbands; he is a carpenter by trade, and our flock of little children has one of the kindest fathers in the county. I was thought the luckiest girl in the parish, when G——T——— made me his wife: I thought so myself. Our wedding day—and it was a happy one—was but an indifferent sample of those days of rational happiness and uninterrupted harmony, which we were permitted to enjoy together, for the space of six years. And although for the last three years of our lives, we have been as happy as we were at the beginning, it makes my heart sick to think of those long, dark days and sad nights, that came between; for two years of our union were years of misery. I will remember the first glass of intoxicating drink that my husband ever drank. He had been at the grocery to purchase a little tea & sugar for the family; there were three cents coming to him in change and, unluckily, the Deacon, who keeps the shop, had nothing but silver in his till; and, as it was a sharp frosty morning, he persuaded my good man to take his money's worth, of rum, for it was just the price of a glass. He came home in wonderful spirits, and told me he meant to have me and the children better dressed, and as neighbor Barton talked of selling his horse and chaise, he thought of buying them both; and, when I said to him, "George, we are dressed as well as we can afford, and I hope you will not think of a horse and chaise, till we have paid off the Squire's mortgage," he gave me a harsh look and bitter word. I never shall forget that day, for they were the first he ever gave me in his life. When he saw me shedding tears, and holding my apron to my face, he said he was sorry, and came to kiss me, and I discovered that he had been drinking, and it grieved me to the heart. In a short time after, while I was washing up the breakfast things, I heard our little Robert, who was only five years old, crying bitterly; and, going to learn the cause, I met him running towards me with his face covered with blood.

He said his father had taken him on his knees, and was playing with him, but had given him a blow in the face, only because he had said, when he kissed him, "Dear papa, you smell like old Isaac, the drunken fiddler." My husband was very cross to us all through the whole of that day; but the next morning, though he said little he was evidently ashamed and humbled; and he went about his work very industriously, and was particularly kind to little Robert. I prayed constantly for my good man, and that God would be pleased to guide his heart aright; and, more than a week having gone by, without any similar occurrence, I flattered myself, that he would never do so again. But, in a very little time, either the Deacon was short of change, as before, or some tempting occasion presented itself, which my husband could not resist, and he returned home once more under the influence of liquor. I never shall forget the expression of his countenance, when he came in, that night. We had waited supper a full hour, for his return: the tea-pot was standing at the fire, and the bannocks were untouched upon the hearth, and the smaller children were beginning to murmur for their supper. There was an indescribable expression of defiance on his countenance, as though he were conscious of having done wrong, and resolved to brave it out. We sat down silently to supper, and no scarcely raised his eyes upon any of us, during this unhappy repast. He soon went to bed and fell asleep; and, after I had laid our little ones to rest, I knelt down at the foot of the bed, on which my poor misguided husband was sleeping, and poured out my very soul to God, while my eyes were scalded with the bitterest tears I had ever shed. For I then foresaw, that unless some remedy could be employed, by best earthly friend, the father of my little children, would become a drunkard. The next morning, after breakfast, I ventured to speak with him upon the subject, in a mild way; and, though I could not restrain my tears, neither my words nor my weeping appeared to have any effect, and I saw that he was becoming hardened; and careless of us all. How many winter night have I waited, weeping alone, at my once happy fire-side, listening to the lifting latch, and wishing, yet dreading, to hear his steps at the door!

After this state of things had continued, or rather grown worse, for nearly three months, I put on my bonnet one morning, after my husband had gone to his work, and went to the Deacon's store; and, finding him alone, I stated my husband's case and begged him earnestly to sell him no more. He told me it would do no good, for, if he did not sell it, some other person would sell it; and he doubted if my husband took more than was good for him. He quoted Scripture to show that it was a wife's duty to keep at home, and submit herself to her husband, and not meddle with things, which did not belong to her province. At this time, two or three customers called for rum, and the Deacon civilly advised me to go home, and look after my children.

I went out with a heavy heart. It seemed as if the tide of evil was setting against me. As I was passing farmer Johnson's on my way home, they called me in. I sat down and rested myself for a few minutes, in their neat cottage. Farmer Johnson was just returning from the field; and when I saw the little ones running to meet him at the stile, and the kind looks, that passed between the good man and his wife; and when I remembered, that we were married on the very same day, and compared my own fortune with theirs, my poor heart burst forth in a flood of tears. They all knew what I was weeping for, and farmer Johnson, in a kind manner, bade me cheer up, and put my trust in God's mercy, and remember that it was often darkest before daylight. The farmer and his wife were members of the temperance society, and had signed the pledge; and I had often heard him say, that he believed it had saved him from destruction. He had, before his marriage, and a year after, being in the habit of taken a little spirits every day. He was an industrious, thriving man; but shortly after his marriage, he became bound for a neighbor, who ran off, and he was obliged to pay the debt. I have heard him declare, that, when the sheriff took away all his property, and stripped his little cottage, and scarcely left him those trifles, which are secured to the poor man by law; and when he considered how ill his poor wife was, at the time, in consequence of the loss of their child, that died only a month before, he was restrained from resorting to the bottle, in his moments of despair, by nothing but a recollection of the pledge he had signed. Farmer Johnson's minister was in favor of pledges, and had often told him that affliction might weaken his judgment and his moral sense, and that the pledge might save him at last, as a plank saves the life of a mariner, who is tossed up on the waves.

Our Clergymen was unfortunately of a different opinion. He had often disapproved of pledges: the Deacon was of the same opinion: he thought very ill of pledges.

Month after month passed away, and our happiness was utterly destroyed. My husband neglected his business, and poverty began to stare us in the face. Notwithstanding my best exertions, it was hard work to keep my little ones decently clothed and sufficiently fed. If my husband earned a shilling, the dram seller was sure of it, as if it were already in his till. I sometimes thought I had lost all my affection for one, who had proved so entirely regardless of those, whom it was his duty to protect and sustain: but, when I looked in the faces of our little children, the recollection of our early marriage days, and all his kind words and deeds soon taught me the strength of the principle that had brought us together. I shall never cease to remember the anguish I felt, when the constable took him to jail, upon the dram-seller's execution. Till that moment, I did not believe, that my affection could have survived, under the pressure of that misery, when he had brought upon us all. I put up such things of the little that remained to us, as I thought might be of use, and turned my back upon a spot, where I had been very happy and very wretched. Our five little children followed, weeping bitterly. The jail was situated in the next town. "Oh, George," said I, "if you had only signed the pledge it would not have come to this." He sighed, and said nothing; and we walked nearly a mile in perfect silence. As we were leaving the village, we encountered our Clergymen, going forth upon his morning ride. When I reflected, that a few words from him would have induced my poor husband to sign the pledge, and that, if he had done so, he might have been the kind father and affectionate husband that he once was, I own it cost me some considerable effort to suppress my emotions.—"Whither are you all going?" said the minister. My husband, who had always appeared extremely humble, in presence of the pious, and replied to all his inquiries, in a subdued tone of voice, with unusual firmness, "To jail, reverend sir." "To jail!" said he, "ah, I see how it is; you have wasted your substance in riotous living, and are going to pay for your improvidence and folly. You have had the advantage of my receipt and example, and you have turned a deaf ear to the one and neglected the other." "Reverend Sir," my husband replied, galled by this reproof, which appeared to him, at that particular moment, an unnecessary aggravation of his misery, "reverend sir, your receipt and your example have been my ruin; I have followed them both. You, who had no experience of the temptations, to which your weaker brethren are liable, who are already addicted to the temperate and daily use of ardent spirits, advised me never to sign a pledge. I have followed your advice to the letter. You admitted that extraordinary occasions might justify the use of intoxicating drinks, and that, on such occasions, you might use it yourself. I followed your example, but it has been my misfortune never to drink spirituous liquors, without finding that my *occasion* were more *extraordinary* than ever. Had I followed the precept and example of my neighbor Johnson, I should not have a wife miserable, nor my children beggars." While he uttered these last words, my poor husband looked upon his little ones, and burst into tears; and the minister rode slowly away without uttering a word. I rejoiced, even in the midst of our misery, to see that the heart of my poor George was tenderly affected; for it is not more needful, that the hardness of wax should be subdued by fire, than that the heart of man should be softened by affliction, before a deep and lasting impression can be made. "Dear husband," said I, "we are young; it is not too late; let us trust in God, and all may yet be well." He made no reply, but continued to walk on, and weep in silence. Shortly after the Deacon appeared, at some distance, coming towards us on the road; but, as soon as he discovered who we were, he turned away into a private path. Even the constable seemed somewhat touched with compassion at our situation, and urged us to keep up a good heart, for he thought some one might help us, when we least expected it. My husband, whose vein of humor would often display itself, even in hours of sadness, instantly replied, that the good Samaritan could not be far off for the priest and the Levite had already passed by on the other side. But he little thought—poor man—that even the conclusion of this beautiful parable was so likely to be verified. A one-horse wagon, at this moment, appeared to be coming down the hill behind us, at an unusually rapid rate, and the constable advised us, as the road was narrow, to stand aside, and let it pass. It was soon up with us; and, when the dust had cleared away, it turned out, as little Robert had said, when it first appeared on the top of the hill, to be farmer Johnson's gray mare and yellow wagon. The kind-hearted farmer was out in an instant, and, without saying a word, was putting the children into it, one after another. A word from farmer Johnson was enough for any constable in the village. He shook my husband by the hand; and when he began, "Neighbor Johnson, you are the same kind friend,"—"Get in" said he; "let's have no words about it. I must be home in a trice, for," turning to me, "your old school-mate, Susan, my wife, will sit a crying at the window, till she sees you all safe home again." Saying this, he whipped up the gray mare, who regardless of the additional load, went up the hill faster than she came down, as though she entered into the spirit of the whole transaction.

It was not long before we reached the door of our cottage. Farmer Johnson took out the children, and while I was trying to find words to thank him for all his kindness, he was up in his wagon and off, before I could utter a syllable. Robert screamed after him to tell little Tim Johnson to come over, and that he should have all his pinks and marigolds. When we entered the cottage, there were bread, and meat and milk upon the table which Susan, the farmer's wife, had brought over for the children. I could not help sobbing aloud for my heart was full. "Dear George," said I turning to my husband, "you used to pray; let us thank God, for this great deliverance from evil." "Dear Jenny," said he, "I fear God will scarcely listen to my poor prayers, after all my offences; but I will try." We closed the cottage door, and he prayed with so much humility of heart, and so much earnestness of feeling, that I felt almost sure that God's grace would be lighted up in the bosom of this unhappy man, if sighs and tears and prayers, could win their way to heaven. He was very grave, and said little or nothing that night. The next morning, when I woke up, I was surprised, as the sun had not risen, to find that he had already gone down.

At first, I felt alarmed, as such a thing had become unusual with him, but my anxious feelings were agreeably relieved, when the children told me their father had been hoeing, for an hour, in the potatoe field, and was mending the garden fence. With our scanty materials, I got ready the best breakfast I could, and he sat down to it, with a good appetite, but said little; and now and then, I saw the tears starting into his eyes.—I had many fears, that he would fall back into his former habits, whenever he should meet his old companions, or stop in again at the Deacon's store. I was about urging him to move into another village. After breakfast, he took me aside, and asked me if I had not a gold ring. "George," said I, "that ring was my mother's: she took it from her finger and gave it to me, the day that she died. I would not part with that ring, unless it were to save life. Besides, if we are industrious and honest we shall not be forsaken."—"Dear Jenny," said he, "I know how you prize that gold ring; I never loved you more than when you wept over it, while you first told me the story of your mother's death; it was just a month before we were married, the last Sabbath evening in May, Jenny, and we were walking by the river. I wish you would bring me that *ring*."

Memory hurried me back, in an instant, to the scene, the bank upon the river's side where we sat together, and agreed upon our wedding day. I brought down the ring and he asked me with such an earnestness of manner, to put it on his little finger, that I did so; not however, without a trembling hand and a misgiving heart. "And now, Jenny," says he, as he rose to go out, "pray that God will support me." My mind was not in a happy state for I felt some doubt of his intentions. From a little hill at the back of the cottage, we had a fair view of the deacon's store. I went up to the top of it; and while I watched my husband's steps, no one can tell how fervently I prayed God to guide them aright. I saw two of his old companions, standing at the store door, with glasses in their hands; and as my husband came in front of the shop, I saw them beckon. It was a sad moment for me. "Oh George," said I, though I knew he could not hear me, "go on; remember your poor wife and your starving children!" My heart sank within me, when I saw him stop and turn towards the door. He shook hands with his old associates: they appeared to offer him their glasses; I saw him shake his head and pass on. "Thank God," said I, and ran down the hill, with a light step, and seizing my baby at the cottage door, I literally covered it with kisses and bathed it in tears of joy.—About ten o'clock, Richard Lane, the Squire's office-boy, brought a piece of meat, and some meal, saying my husband sent word, that he could not be home till night, as he was at work on the Squire's barn. Richard added, that the Squire had engaged him for two months. He came home early, and the children ran down the hill to meet him.—He was grave, but cheerful. I have prayed for you, dear husband," said I. "And a merciful God has supported me, Jenny," said he. It is not easy to measure the progress of happiness; but, take it altogether, this, I think was happiest evening of my life. If there is great joy in heaven over a sinner that repenteth, there is no less joy in the heart of a faithful wife over a husband that was lost and is found. In this manner the two months went away. In addition to this common labor, he found time to cultivate the garden and make and mend a variety of useful articles about the house. It was soon understood, that my husband had reformed, and it was more generally believed, because he was a subject for the gibes and sneers of a large number of the Deacon's customers. My husband used to say, let those laugh who are wise and win. He was an excellent workman, and business came in from all quarters. He was soon able to repay neighbor Johnson, and our families lived in the closest friendship with each other. One evening, farmer Johnson said to my husband, that he thought it would be well for him to sign the temperance pledge; that he did not advise it when he first began to leave off intoxicating drinks, for he feared his strength might fail him. "But now," said he, "you have continued five months without touching a drop, and it would be well for the cause, that you should sign the pledge." "Friend Johnson," said my husband, "when a year has gone safely by, I will sign the pledge. For five months, instead of the pledge, I have in every trial and temptation—and a drinking man knows well the force and meaning of those words—I have relied upon this gold ring to renew my strength, and remind me of my duty to God, to my wife, to my children, and to society. Whenever the struggle of appetite has commenced, I have looked upon this ring; I have remembered that it was given, with the last words and dying counsels of an excellent mother, to my wife, who placed it there; and, under the blessing of Almighty God, it has proved, thus far, the life-boat of a drowning man.

The year soon passed away; and on the very day twelve months, on which I had put the ring upon my husband's finger, farmer Johnson brought over the Temperance book. We all sat down to the tea table together.—After supper was done, little Robert climbed up and kissed his father, and turning to farmer Johnson, "Father," said he, "does not smell like old Isaac, the drunken fiddler, once, since we rode home in your yellow wagon." The farmer opened the book, my husband signed the pledge of the society; and, with tears in his eyes, gave me back—ten times more precious than ever—*my mother's gold ring*.

LAST MOMENTS OF MEN OF GENIUS.

Rousseau, when dying ordered his attendants to place him before the window that he might once more behold his garden, and bid adieu to nature. Roscommon uttered, at the moment he expired, two lines of his own version of *Dies iræ*. Haller died feeling his pulse, and when he felt it almost gone coming to his brother physician, said, 'My friend the artery ceases to beat,' and died. Petrarch was found dead in his library, leaning on a book. Bede died in the act of dictating.—Boyle closed his career writing ode to the Deity, his pen on the last line. Walter died repeating some lines of Virgil. Tasso's dying request of Cardinal Cynthia was indicative of the gloom which haunted him thro' life. He had one favor, he said, to request of him, which was, that he would collect his works and commit them to the flames, especially his Jerusalem delivered. Leibnitz was found dead in his chamber with a book in his hand. Clarendon's pen dropped from his fingers when he was seized with the palsy, which terminated his life. Chaucer balked making. His last production he entitled 'A Ballad made by Geoffrey Chaucer on his death bed, lying in great anguish.' Whichersly when dying, had his young wife brought to his bedside and having taking her hand, in a very solemn manner said he had but one request to make of her, and that was, that she would never marry an old man again. Keats a little before he died, when his friend asked how he did, replied in a low voice, 'Better, my friend, I feel the daisies growing over me.'

GARDENING—TO THE LADIES.

In our last number we promised to find horn the time and mode for ornamental gardening;—and we shall find them both in one intelligible word—*inclination*.

We know of one poor woman who lives in a log cabin, does all her own work, takes care of four children and a baby, for whose support she takes in washing. Yet in front of her door you may see a neatly attended border of flowers, the seeds bought with a few hard earned pence, and planted and wed after the toils of day were over, or in a few stolen moments before her children are up in the morning. We remember, too another wash-women whose windows were curtained on the outside with scarlet beans and morning glories;—and whose double balsams marigolds, and sweet peas, often drew a look of admiration towards her otherwise cheerless dwelling.—So much for instances among the very poor. Among those to whom fortune has been favorable we know of one matron who has reared a large family of children,—and whose hands of course were full of domestic care, whose garden and grounds have yet been the admiration and ornament of the neighborhood; and in the wholesome spirit-stirring exercise attendant on the cultivation of plants and shrubbery, she has found both recreation and rest when wearied with family cares.

Surely these are instances enough to convince every one that inclination can supply both time and money: The beautiful productions of nature are so abundant, that the poorest can afford the cheap, yet delightful ornament they afford—a dwelling unadorned by their presence can only be accounted for by supposing its fair inmates destitute of that love of the beautiful, which is one of the most engaging traits in woman.

We know there are some that affect a distaste for the more common flowers and shrubbery, that any body and every body can have.—'Could we afford to keep a green house, they say, and to purchase plants really worth having, we might feel some interest in the thing, but these every day affairs are not worth the raising.' Such show that they have no genuine love and appreciation of the beautiful creations of nature, but regard them merely as matters for ostentation and display.—Let the fragrant myrtle, or the splendid pomegranate, once become common flowers, adorning the open field and fringing every charm in their eyes; and the stupidest cabbage that ever vegetated, might become elegant by becoming so rare that only the possessors of thousands could own it! They who have a genuine love of nature, must have something if they cannot possess the costliest and most elegant, they will have the cheap and the humble, and are thankful that the Author of nature is aristocrat, but that he has shed a grace and beauty on the more common of his works, far superior to that which adorns the rarer ones.

We would that we could point our readers to the gardens of some of our female friends where a beautiful show of flowers and shrubbery has been created with scarce an item of expense.

Our friend Mrs. A. is an example—will you walk with me into her shrubbery a few moments? See that noble rose geranium it was the growth of a slip sent to her in a bouquet, and cultivated by herself till it has reached its present size.—those honeysuckles that entwine the porch, were at first small cuttings taken from the vines of a friend, but Mrs. A. nursed them to their present growth—that white rose, whose snowy blossoms cover one end of the house,—was in the beginning a small offset from the garden of one of her neighbors, but she has cultivated and tended it till it has reached its present maturity that orange tree perfuming the air with its blossoms, she raised from the seed, and inoculated with her own hands,—and so with many others of her choice shrubbery in like manner the cape myrtles, the oleander, the dahlias,—these splendid ornaments have been sources of very little expense. Mrs. A. does not garden by proxy: after the gardener has once arranged the borders in the spring, the planting and watering, and nursing, and transplanting, is mostly done by herself; and early every morning you may see her in her cottage bonnet and gardening gloves, busy among her shrubbery; and if you will ask her, she will tell you she gains health and vigor daily by the exercise.

[Western Farmer and Gardner.

ADVANTAGE OF HIGH CULTIVATION.

Further, my inquries have satisfied me, that there is not a single crop well cultivated in New England, which in ordinary seasons will not pay a fair rent of the land at current price and liberally compensate the labor and cultivation. Our proximity to quick markets gives us great advantages over many parts of the country. In one of my visits to a town on the sea shore of Massachusetts in a region whose rock bound surface seemed to set cultivation at defiance, I found several acres of land subdued and improved at the rate of three hundred dollars per acre. Could this be afforded?—Look at the case. The land was made to produce three tons of hay to the acre. The price of hay in the vicinity has averaged for years, at least fifteen dollars. The value of one ton of hay per year, is sufficient to gather the crop and keep the land in condition. Thirty dollars then are the nett return for the investment. These are examples of extraordinary expenditures and ample profits. The crop of Indian corn is the great blessing of our country. The average crop in New England is thirty bushels. It is not difficult to produce fifty to an acre. I have known one hundred and eleven produced on an acre in Massachusetts as measured of being shelled and dried. At fifty bushels per acre rating the rough fodder as equal to a ton of English hay, and the grain at seventy cents per bushel the return may be considered as equal to fifty dollars. Thirty dollars may be considered as a high average cost of cultivation, and this including the interest upon the value of the land at fifty dollars per acre. [Henry Coleman.

THE WIFE.—'The timerous affection which conceals itself from the eye of the sun and of men, not daring to taste of enjoyment save in remote solitude and deep secresy; yet, if torn rudely by some cruel chance into light, will show itself more courageous, strong, and resolute, than any of our loud and ostentatious passions.'

It is said the office beggars in Washington have absolutely taken to picking each other's pockets of letters of recommendation. Several have been detected.

MISS WILBERFORCE.—When Mr. Wilberforce was a candidate for Hull, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the compliment of a new gown to each of the wives of those freemen who voted for her brothers on which she was saluted with cry of 'Miss Wilberforce *forever!*' when she observed—'I thank you, gentlemen; but I do not wish to be *Miss Wilberforce forever*.'

CASE OF SEDUCTION.—A case of seduction came up yesterday in the Circuit Court now in session in this city, his honor, Judge Dayton, presiding, in which Rachel Shermerhorn was plaintiff, and Thomas T. Rowe was defendant. It seems the plaintiff was a cousin of defendants—was induced by him to leave her home, in the eastern part of the state and to become a member of defendant's family in Lockport. Some months after, defendant's wife died, and plaintiff took charge of his family. Was then seduced by a promise the defendant broke by marrying another. The suit was brought for a breach of promise. The testimony having been gone through the court declined giving a formal charge whereupon the jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of $1000 for the plaintiff.

[Rochester Daily Advertiser 13 inst.

Two cotton wagons meetings on the road to Augusta, Ga., the following dialogue took place between the drivers:

'What's *cotton* in Augusta?' says the one with a load.

'*Cotton*,' says the other.

The enquirer, supposing himself not to be understood, repeats 'What's *cotton* in Augusta?'

'It's *cotton*,' says the other.

'I know that,' says the first, 'but what is it?'

'Why,' says the other, 'I tell you it is *cotton! Cotton is cotton* in Augusta and every where else that ever I heard of.'

'I know that as well as you' says the first, 'but what does *cotton* bring in Augusta?'

'Why, it brings nothing there, but every body brings *cotton*.'

'Look here,' says the first waggoner, with an oath, 'you had better leave the State, for I'll be——if you don't know too much for Georgia.'

'Is Johnathan Dompy here,' asked a raw country fellow, bolting into a city printing office, 'I don't know such a man,' replied the foreman. 'Don't you know him?' exclaimed Jonathan, 'why he courted my sister?'

RETORT.—'Is this your house and home?' asked a neighbor of a farmer as he saw him boarding up a pig pen.

'No,' replied the farmer, 'I'm only *boarding* here.'

COLORED POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—There are 25,549 negroes in the city and country of Philadelphia. A house of refuge is proposed. There are 50,000 negroes in the State. Of every nine convicts in the eastern penitentiary in 1831, four were negroes; of every nine in 1841, seven were blacks! This is an alarming disproportion, considering the fewness of the blacks.—*Pittsburg Presbyterian Advocate.*

From the New Yorker.

LETTERS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.—NO. III.

BY AN AMERICAN LADY.

GIBRALTAR, February 27, 1841.

As the winds are unfavorable for my passage to the Moorish Coast, I give you a glance at the fortifications here—which after all, no description can do justice to.—Galleries scooped out of the solid mountain, batteries perched on dizzy platforms, covered ways now winding in zig-zag up the steep face of the rock—then dashing down steps that are as nearly perpendicular as steps can be—sometimes lost in the long subterranean passages only lighted by portholes cut through the solid rock, and again emerging, on a green bank, in the glorious sunshine—a little nook perhaps carpeted with thick short grass and walled in by rough frowning cliffs or other batteries, yet, so bright and tranquil that all the pageantry of iron war seemed placed there in ornamental contrast, rather than for actual use.

In good season, but not quite so early as we had appointed, our party set out. Three of us walked—the fourth a portly one by would never take the trouble to write, as some one said of him—was on horseback, attended by a servant, one of those 'scorpion' Englishmen who could hardly speak the language. We called Mr. N. on his aristocracy, when we first set out, in taking a horse—a donkey was the only quadruped that in Gibraltar was thought to have a taste for the military ways we were about entering on—and in my case, much was to be said that was too hard even for a donkey. Still the surprising labor that has been devoted to the purpose, has enabled even horses to attain the summit of the mountain proper; tho' not exactly the highest peak. At an arched gateway of the old Moorish castle, we found a sergeant in the livery of his sovereign lady, Victoria, who for a consideration, was very willing to perform the duty assigned him—that of conducting us through the excavations.

Passing along a 'covered way,' which was a road sunk down so far below the surface as to hide those in it from the observation of any one a few rods off, we came to a gate in the side of the mountain. Our courteous sergeant unlocked this, and we entered a gallery some twelve feet wide and as many high. On the left were in due succession several embrasures. Some of these were *moderate-sized touches*; others mere portholes, according to the distance of the passage from the outside of the rock, which probably averaged twenty feet. In each of these embrasure was a cannon.

These apertures in the face of the rock are the only evidence of the military strength that is seen on the outside of that section of the mountain. Our friend, Mr. N., kept his horse throughout the first and most of the second gallery—occasionally dismounting to look down from the embrasure 500 or 600 feet perpendicular into the Bay that mightily, darkly, beautifully bathed the base of the mountain. I do not know that the quotation is correct, as I have a talent for 'getting' them wrong, but I am sure the description is. The day was calm, and the tranquil waters were smooth as a mirror. At the termination of the first 'covered way,' a narrow terrace had been converted into a battery. Nothing could be neater than the well-kept guns—the stone pavement that supported the carriages—the well built stone wall their muzzles slyly peeped over—the high pyramid of balls—and what delighted my eyes much more than all that, the green sward that filled up the rest of narrow space. It was so still and retired, that one was almost persuaded these engines of war had got here by some accident and had been forgotten.

Another 'covered way' and another gallery nearly half a mile in length, with the same grim display of cannon; led us up to the vicinity of other batteries, at an elevation of 700 feet above the sea. We stopped out at one place on a natural platform of rock a few feet in diameter. A point of rock was in front, round which ran a very narrow balcony. Of course, we all made the circuit—not for any particular purpose, but because all traveler feel bound to crowd as much fatigue and inconvenience into a day as possible. A spiral staircase, commodious enough, but very dark, and winding down the inside of a well on a large scale, (I can think of nothing else like it) led us into the heart of the rock, as it seemed to us. But as usual, we were only a few feet from the face, though several hundred above the water, and a great depth below the surface—for you understand I hope that we have been skirting the side of the steep, and gradually ascending, with only so much of the rock between us and the day as those who planned this system of internal improvements thought would leave them cannon-proof.

I had forgotten you at the bottom of a deep well that led you into a chamber, cut like all the rest of the hard rock, and called Lord Cornwallis' Hall. Three embrasures in this artificial cavern are manned by as many guns carrying *sixty-eight* pound shots. Our guide explained some peculiar merit in the construction of their carriages; and some of the party affected to understand it and look edified; but I, who never could be made to comprehend any piece of machinery more complicated than a penny-whistle, preferred looking out at the rocks that advanced an

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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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THE MUSE.

"HOW AMIABLE ARE THY TABERNACLES, O LORD OF HOSTS."

"There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."

How beautiful, how beautiful,
The land of promised calm,
Where Sharon's roses ceaseless bloom,
And Gilead's trees of balm;

Where every tear is wiped away,
And every wrong redressed;
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

How beautiful where cherub forms
With cherub voices sing;
And the seraph veils a face of joy
Beneath his folded wing;

Where sainted spirits meekly bow,
Their sins and sorrows done;
The burthen borne, the battle fought,
The victor's garland won.

Why love we then a sin-stained earth
When fetterless to roam
Tis ours among yon isle of light
Each starry isle a home.

Where glorious shapes in vesture bright,
The palm branch in each hand,
With shout of joy, and whispered love,
In radient myriads stand.

Home of the pure and innocent!
Where spirits live and love;
Home, where the holy and the just,
A Saviour's mercies prove.

Home of the Christians humble hope,
The Christian's, ardent prayer;
Who would that humblest hope forgo
For all that's certain here?

THE GOLD RING.

I have one of the kindest husbands; he is a carpenter by trade, and our flock of little children has one of the kindest fathers in the county. I was thought the luckiest girl in the parish, when G——T——made me his wife: I thought so myself. Our wedding day—and it was a happy one—was but an indifferent sample of those days of rational happiness and uninterrupted harmony, which we were permitted to enjoy together, for the space of six years. And although for the last three years of our lives, we have been as happy as we were at the beginning, it makes my heart sick to think of those long, dark days and sad nights, that came between; for two years of our union were years of misery. I well remember the first glass of intoxicating drink that my husband ever drank. He had been at the grocery to purchase a little tea & sugar for the family; there were three cents coming to him in change and, unluckily, the Deacon, who keeps the shop, had nothing but silver in his till; and, as it was a sharp frosty morning, he persuaded my good man to take his money's worth, of rum, for it was just the price of a glass. He came home in wonderful spirits, and told me he meant to have me and the children better dressed, and as neighbor Barton talked of selling his horse and chaise, he thought of buying them both; and, when I said to him, "George, we are dressed as well as we can afford, and I hope you will not think of a horse and chaise, till we have paid off the Squire's mortgage," he gave me a harsh look and bitter word. I never shall forget that day, for they were the first he ever gave me in his life. When he saw me shedding tears, and holding my apron to my face, he said he was sorry, and came to kiss me, and I discovered that he had been drinking, and it grieved me to the heart. In a short time after, while I was washing up the breakfast things, I heard our little Robert, who was only five years old, crying bitterly; and, going to learn the cause, I met him running towards me with his face covered with blood.

He said his father had taken him on his knees, and was playing with him, but had given him a blow in the face, only because he had said, when he kissed him, "Dear papa, you smell like old Isaac, the drunken fiddler." My husband was very cross to us all through the whole of that day; but the next morning, though he said little he was evidently ashamed and humbled; and he went about his work very industrously, and was particularly kind to little Robert. I prayed constantly for my good man, and that God would be pleased to guide his heart aright; and, more than a week having gone by, without any similar occurrence, I flattered myself, that he would never do so again. But, in a very little time, either the Deacon was short of change, as before, or some tempting occasion presented itself, which my husband could not resist, and he returned home once more under the influence of liquor. I never shall forget the expression of his countenance, when he came in, that night. We had waited supper a full hour, for his return: the tea-pot was standing at the fire, and the bannocks were untouched upon the hearth, and the smaller children were beginning to murmur for their supper. There was an indescribable expression of defiance on his countenance, as though he were concious of having done wrong, and resolved to brave it out. We sat down silently to supper, and he scarcely raised his eyes upon any of us, during this unhappy repast. He soon went to bed and fell asleep; and, after I had laid our little ones to rest, I knelt down at the foot of the bed, on which my poor misguided husband was sleeping, and poured out my very soul to God, while my eyes were scalded with the bitterest tears I had ever shed. For I then foresaw, that unless some remedy could be employed, by best earthly friend, the father of my little children, would become a drunkard. The next morning, after breakfast, I ventured to speak with him upon the subject, in a mild way; and, though I could not restrain my tears, neither my words nor my weeping appeared to have any effect, and I saw that he was becoming hardened, and careless of us all. How many winter night have I waited, weeping alone, at my once happy fire-side, listening to the lifting latch, and wishing, yet dreading, to hear his steps at the door!

After this state of things had continued, or rather grown worse, for nearly three months. I put on my bonnet one morning, after my husband had gone to his work, and went to the Deacon's store; and, finding him alone, I stated my husband's case and begged him earnestly to sell him no more. He told me it would do no good, for, if he did not sell it, some other person would sell it; and he doubted if my husband took more than was good for him. He quoted Scripture to show that it was a wife's duty to keep at home, and submit herself to her husband, and not meddle with things, which did not belong to her province. At this time, two or three customers called for rum, and the Deacon civilly advised me to go home, and look after my children.

I went out with a heavy heart. It seemed as if the tide of evil was setting against me. As I was passing farmer Johnson's on my way home, they called me in. I sat down and rested myself for a few minutes, in their neat cottage. Farmer Johnson was just returning from the field; and when I saw the little ones running to meet him at the stile, and the kind looks, that passed between the good man and his wife; and when I remembered, that we were married on the very same day, and compared my own fortune with theirs, my poor heart burst forth in a flood of tears. They all knew what I was weeping for, and farmer Johnson, in a kind manner, bade me cheer up, and put my trust in God's mercy, and remember that it was often darkest before daylight. The farmer and his wife were members of the temperance society, and had signed the pledge; and I had often heard him say, that he believed it had saved him from distruction. He had, before his marriage, and a year after, being in the habit of taken a little spirits every day. He was an industrious, thriving man; but shortly after his marriage, he became bound for a neighbor, who ran off, and he was obliged to pay the debt. I have heard him declare, that, when the sheriff took away all his property, and stripped his little cottage, and scarcely left him those trifles, which are secured to the poor man by law; and when he considered how ill his poor wife was, at the time, in consequence of the loss of their child, that died only a month before, he was restrained from resorting to the bottle, in his moments of despair, by nothing but a recollection of the pledge he had signed. Farmer Johnson's minister was in favor of pledges, and had often told him that affliction might weaken his judgment and his moral sense, and that the pledge might save him at last, as a plank saves the life of a mariner, who is tossed upon the waves.

Our Clergymen was unfortunately of a different opinion. He had often disapproved of pledges: the Deacon was of the same opinion: he thought very ill of pledges.

Month after month passed away, and our happiness was utterly destroyed. My husband neglected his business, and poverty began to stare us in the face. Notwithstanding my best exertions, it was hard work to keep my little ones decently clothed and sufficiently fed. If my husband earned a shilling, the dram sellar was as sure of it, as if it were already in his till. I sometimes tho't I had lost all my affection for one, who had proved so entirely regardless of those, whom it was his duty to protect and sustain: but, when I looked in the faces of our little children, the recollection of our early marriage days, and all his kind words and deeds soon taught me the strenght of the principle that had brought us together. I shall never cease to remember the anguish I felt, when the constable took him to jail, upon the dram-seller's execution. Till that moment, I did not believe, that my affection could have survived, under the pressure of that misery, when he had brought upon us all. I put up such things of the little that remained to us, as I thought might be of use, and turned my back upon a spot, where I had been very happy and very wretched. Our five little children followed, weeping bitterly. The jail was situated in the next town. "Oh, George," said I, "if you had only signed the pledge it would not have come to this." He sighed, and said nothing; and we walked nearly a mile in perfect silence. As we were leaving the village, we encountered our Clergymen, going forth upon his morning ride. When I reflected, that a few words from him would have induced my poor husband to sign the pledge, and that, if he had done so, he might have been the kind father and affectionate husband that he once was, I own it cost me some considerable effort to suppress my emotions.—"Whither are you all going?" said the minister. My husband, who had always appeared extremely humble, in presence of the pious, and replied to all his inquiries, in a subdued tone of voice, with unusual firmness, "To jail, reverned sir." "To jail!" said he, "ah, I see how it is; you have wasted your substance in riotous living, and are going to pay for your improvidence and folly. You have had the advantage of my receipt and example, and you have turned a deaf ear to the one and neglected the other." "Reverned Sir," my husband replied, galled by this reproof, which appeared to him, at that particular moment, an unnecessary aggravation of his misery, "reverned sir, your receipt and your example have been my ruin; I have followed them both. You, who had no experience of the temptations, to which your weaker brethren are liable, who are already addicted to the temperate and daily use of ardent spirits, advised me never to sign a pledge. I have followed your advice to the letter. You admitted that extraordinary occasions might justify the use of intoxicating drinks, and that, on such occasions, you might use it yourself. I followed your example; but it has been my misfortune never to drink spirituous liquors, without finding that my *occasion* were more *extraordinary* than ever. Had I followed the precept and example of my neighbor Johnson, I should not have a wife miserable, nor my children beggars." While he uttered these last words, my poor husband looked upon his little ones, and burst into tears; and the minister rode slowly away without uttering a word. I rejoiced, even in the midst of our misery, to see that the heart of my poor George was tenderly affected; for it is not more needful, that the hardness of wax should be subdued by fire, than that the heart of man should be softened by affliction, before a deep and lasting impression can be made. "Dear husband," said I, "we are young; it is not too late; let us trust in God, and all may yet be well." He made no reply, but continued to walk on, and weep in silence. Shortly after the Deacon appeared, at some distance, coming towards us on the road; but, as soon as he discovered who we were, he turned away into a private path. Even the constable seemed somewhat touched with compassion at our situation, and urged us to keep up a good heart, for he thought some one might help us, when we least expected it. My husband, whose vein of humor would often display itself, even in hours of sadness, instantly replied, that the good Samaritan could not be far off for the priest and the Levite had already passed by on the other side. But he little thought—poor man—that even the conclusion of this beautiful parable was so likely to be verified. A one-horse wagon, at this moment, appeared to be comming down the hill behind us, at an unusually rapid rate, and the coustable advised us, as the road was narrow, to stand aside, and let it pass. It was soon up with us; and, when the dust had cleared away, it turned out, as litte Robert had said, when it first appeared on the top of the hill, to be farmer Johnson's gray mare and yellow wagon. The kind-hearted farmer was out in an instant, and, without saying a word, was putting the children into it, one after another. A word from farmer Johnson was enough for any constable in the village. He shook my husband by the hand; and when he began, "Neighbor Johnson, you are the same kind friend,"—"Get in" said he; "let's have no words about it.—I must be home in a trice, for," turning to me, "your old school-mate, Susan, my wife, will sit a crying at the window, till she sees you all safe home again." Saying this, he whipped up the gray mare, who regardless of the additional load, went up the hill faster than she came down, as though she entered into the spirit of the whole transaction.

It was not long before we reached the door of our cottage. Farmer Johnson took out the children, and while I was trying to find words to thank him for all his kindness, he was up in his wagon and off, before I could utter a syllable. Robert screamed after him to tell little Tim Johnson to come over, and that he should have all his picks and marigolds. When we entered the cottage, there were bread, and meat and milk upon the table which Susan, the farmer's wife, had brought over for the children. I could not help sobbing aloud for my heart was full. "Dear George," said I turning to my husband, "you used to pray; let us thank God, for this great deliverance from evil." "Dear Jenny," said he, "I fear God will scarcely listen to my poor prayers, after all my offences; but I will try." We closed the cottage door, and he prayed with so much humility of heart, and so much earnestness of feeling, that I felt almost sure that God's grace would be lighted up in the bosom of this unhappy man, if sighs and tears and prayers, could win their way to heaven. He was very grave, and said little or nothing that night. The next morning, when I woke up, I was surprised, as the sun had not risen, to find that he had already gone down.

At first, I felt alarmed, as such a thing had became unusual with him, but my anxious feelings were agreeably relieved, when the children told me their father had been hoeing, for an hour, in the potatoe field, and was mending the garden fence. With our scanty materials, I got ready the best breakfast I could, and he sat down to it, with a good appetite, but said little; and now and then, I saw the tears starting into his eyes.—I had many fears, that he would fall back into his former habits, whenever he should meet his old companions, or stop in again at the Deacon's store. I was about urging him to move into another village. After breakfast, he took me aside, and asked me if I had not a gold ring. "George," said I, "that ring was my mother's: she took it from her finger and gave it to me, the day that she died. I would not part with that ring, unless it were to save life. Besides, if we are industrious and honest we shall not be forsaken."—"Dear Jenny," said he, "I know how you prize that gold ring: I never loved you more than when you wept over it, while you first told me the story of your mother's death; it was just a month before we were married, the last Sabbath evening in May, Jenny, and we were walking by the river. I wish you would bring me that ring."

Memory hurried me back, in an instant, to the scene, the bank upon the river's side where we sat together, and agreed upon our wedding day. I brought down the ring and he asked me with such an earnestness of manner, to put it on his little finger, that I did so; not however, without a trembling hand and a misgiving heart. "And now, Jenny," says he, as he rose to go out, "pray that God will support me." My mind was not in a happy state for I felt some doubt of his intentions. From a little hill at the back of the cottage, we had a fair view of the decon's store. I went up to the top of it; and while I watched my husband's steps, no one can tell how fervently I prayed God to guide them aright. I saw two of his old companions, standing at the store door, with glasses in their hands; and as my husband came in front of the shop, I saw them beckon. It was a sad moment for me. "Oh George," said I, though I knew he could not hear me, "go on; remember your poor wife and your starving children!" My heart sunk within me, when I saw him stop and turn towards the door. He shook hands with his old associates: they appeared to offer him their glasses; I saw him shake his head and pass on. "Thank God," said I, and ran down the hill, with a light step, and seizing my baby at the cottage door, I litterally covered it with kisses and bathed it in tears of joy.—About ten o'clock, Richard Lane, the Squire's office boy, brought a piece of meat, and some meal, saying my husband sent word, that he could not be home till night, as he was at work on the Squire's barn. Richard added, that the Squire had engaged him for two months. He came home early, and the children ran down the hill to meet him.—He was grave, but cheerful. I have prayed for you, dear husband," said I. "And a merciful God has supported me, Jenny," said he. It is not easy to measure the degress of happiness; but, take it altogether, this, I think was happiest evening of my life. If there is great joy in heaven over a sinner that repenteth, there is no less joy in the heart of a faithful wife over a husband that was lost and is found. In this manner the two months went away. In addition to this common labor; he found time to cultivate the garden and make and mend a variety of useful articles about the house: It was soon understood, that my husband had reformed, and it was more generally believed, because he was a subject for the gibes and sneers of a large number of the Deacon's customers. My husband used to say, let those laugh who are wise and win. He was an excellent workman, and business came in from all quarters. He was soon able to repay neighbor Johnson, and our families lived in the closest friedship with each other. One evening, farmer Johnson said to my husband, that he thought it would be well for him to sign the temperance pledge; that he did not advise it when he first began to leave off intoxicating drinks, for he feared his strength might fail him. "But now," said he, "you have continued five months without touching a drop, and it would be well for the cause, that you should sign the pledge." "Friend Johnson," said my husband, "when a year has gone safely by, I will sign the pledge. For five months, instead of the pledge, I have in every trial and temptation—and a drinking man knows well the force and meaning of those words—I have relied upon this gold ring to renew my strength, and remind me of my duty to God, to my wife, to my children, and to society. Whenever the struggle of appetite has commenced, I have looked upon this ring; I have remembered that it was given, with the last words and dying counsels of an excellent mother, to my wife, who placed it there; and, under the blessing of Almighty God, it has proved, thus far, the life-boat of a drowning man.

The year soon passed away; and on the very day twelve months, on which I had put the ring upon my husband's finger, farmer Johnson brought over the Temperance book. We all sat down to the tea table together.—After supper was done, little Robert climbed up and kissed his father, and turning to farmer Johnson, "Father," said he, "has not smelt like old Isaac, the drunken fiddler, once, since we rode home in your yellow wagon." The farmer opened the book, my husband signed the pledge of the society; and, with tears in his eyes, gave me back—ten times more precious than ever—*my mother's gold ring*.

LAST MOMENTS OF MEN OF GENIUS.

Rousseau, when dying ordered his attendants to place him before the window that he might once more behold his garden, and bid adieu to nature. Roscommon uttered, at the moment he expired, two lines of his own version of *Dies iræ*. Haller died feeling his pulse, and when he felt it almost gone turning to his brother physician, said, 'My friend the artery ceases to beat,' and died. Petrarch was found dead in his library, leaning on a book. Bede died in the act of dictating.—Herder closed his career writing ode to the Deity, his pen on the last line. Walter died repeating some lines of Virgil. Tasso's dying request of Cardinal Cynthia was indicative of the gloom which haunted him thr'o life. He had one favor, he said, to request of him, which was, that he would collect his works and commit them to the flames, especially his Jerusalem delivered. Leibnits was found dead in his chamber with a book in his hand. Clarendon's pen dropped from his fingers when he was seized with the palsy, which terminated his life. Chaucer ballad making. His last production he entitled 'A Ballad made by Geoffrey Chaucer on his death bed, lying in great anguish.' Whicherly when dying, had his young wife brought to his bedside and having taking her hand, in a very solemn manner said he had but one request to make of her, and that was, that she would never marry an old man again. Keats a little before he died, when his friend asked how he did, replied in a low voice, 'Better, my friend, I feel the daisies growing over me.'

GARDENING—TO THE LADIES.

In our last number we promised to find born the time and mode for ornamental gardening;—and we shall find them both in one intelligible word—*inclination*.

We know of one poor woman who lives in a log cabin, does all her own work, takes care of four children and a baby, for whose support she takes in washing. Yet in front of her door you may see a neatly attended border of flowers, the seeds bought with a few hard earned pence, and planted and wed after the toils of day were over, or in a few stolen moments before her children are up in the morning. We remember, too another wash-women whose windows were curtained on the outside with scarlet beans and morning glories;—and whose double balsams marigolds, and sweet peas, often drew a look of admiration towards her otherwise cheerless dwelling.—So much for instances among the very poor. Among those to whom fortune has been favorable we know of one matron who has reared a large family of children,—and whose hands of course were full of domestic care, whose garden and grounds have yet been the admiration and ornament of the neighborhood; and in the wholesome spirit-stirring exercise attendant on the cultivation of plants and shrubbery, she has found both recreation and rest when wearied with family cares.

Surely these are instances enough to convince every one that inclination can supply both time and money: The beautiful productions of nature are so abundant, that the poorest can afford the cheap, yet delightful ornament they afford—a dwelling unadorned by their presence can only be accounted for by supposing its fair inmates destitute of that love of the beautiful, which is one of the most engaging traits in woman.

We know there are some that effect a distaste for the more common flowers and shrubbery, that any body-and every body can have.—'Could we afford to keep a green house, they say, 'and to purchase plants really worth having, we might feel some interest in the thing, but these every day affairs are not worth the raising.' Such show that they have no genuine love and appreciation of the beautiful creations of nature, but regard them merely as matters for ostentation and display.—Let the fragrant myrtle, or the splendid pomegranate, once become common flowers, adorning the open field and fringing every charm in their eyes; and the stupidest cabbage that ever vegetated, might become elegant by becoming so rare that only the possessors of thousands could own it! They who have a genuine love of nature, must have something if they cannot possess the costliest and most elegant, they will have the cheap and the humble, and are thankful that the Author of nature is aristocrat, but that he has shed a grace and beauty on the more common of his works, far superior to that which adorns the rarer ones.

We would that we could point our readers to the gardens of some of our female friends where a beautiful show of flowers and shrubbery has been created with scarce an item of expense.

Our friend Mrs. A. is an example—will you walk with me into her shrubbery a few moments? See that noble rose geranium it was the growth of a slip sent to her in a bouquet, and cultivated by herself till it has reached its present size—those honeysuckles that entwine the porch, were at first small cuttings taken from the vines of a friend, but Mrs. A. nursed them to their present growth—that white rose, whose snowy blossoms cover one end of the house,—was in the beginning a small offset from the garden of one of her neighbors, but she has cultivated and tended it till it has reached its present maturity that orange tree perfuming the air with its blossoms, she raised from the seed, and inoculated with her own hands,—and so with many others of her choice shrubbery in like manner the cape myrtles, the oleander, the dahlias,—these splendid ornaments have been sources of very little expense. Mrs. A. does not garden by proxy: after the gardener has once arranged the borders in the spring, the planting and watering, and nursing, and transplanting, is mostly done by herself; and early every morning you may see her in her cottage bonnet and gardening gloves, busy among her shrubbery; and if you will ask her, she will tell you she gains health and vigor daily by the exercise.

[Western Farmer and Gardner.

ADVANTAGE OF HIGH CULTIVALION.

Further, my inquries have satisfied me, that there is not a single crop well cultivated in New England, which in ordinary seasons will not pay a fair rent of the land at current price and liberally compensate the labor and cultivation. Our proximity to quick markets gives us great advantages over many parts of the country. In one of my visits to a town on the sea shore of Massachusetts in a region whose rock bound surface seemed to set cultivation at defiance, I found several acres of land subdued and improved at the rate of three hundred dollars per acre. Could this be afforded?—Look at the case. The land was made to produce three tons of hay to the acre. The price of hay in the vicinity has averaged for years, at least fifteen dollars. The value of one ton of hay per year, is sufficient to gather the crop and keep the land in condition. Thirty dollars then are the nett return for the investment. These are examples of extraordinary expenditures and ample profits. The crop of Indian corn is the great blessing of our country. The average crop in New England is thirty bushels. It is not difficult to produce fifty to an acre. I have known one hundred and eleven produced on an acre in Massachusetts as measured af being shelled and dried. At fifty bushels per acre rating the rough fodder as equal to a ton of English hay, and the grain at seventy cents per bushel the return may be considered as equal to fifty dollars. Thirty dollars may be considered as a high average cost of cultivation, and this including the interest upon the value of the land at fifty dollars per acre. [Henry Coleman.

THE WIFE.—'The timerous affection which conceals itself from the eye of the sun and of men, not daring to taste of enjoyment save in remote solitude and deep secresy; yet, if torn rudely by some cruel chance into light, will show itself more courageous, strong, and resolute, than any of our loud and ostentatious passions.'

It is said the office beggars in Washington have absolutely taken to picking each other's pockets of letters of recommendation. Several have been detected.

MISS WILBERFORCE.—When Mr. Wilberforce was a candidate for Hull, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the compliment of a new gown to each of the wives of those freemen who voted for her brother; on which she was saluted with cry of 'Miss Wilberforce *forever*!' when she observed —'I thank you, gentlemen; but I do not wish to be *Miss Wilberforce forever*.'

CASE OF SEDUCTION.—A case of seduction came up yesterday in the Circuit Court now in session in this city, his honor, Judge Dayton presiding, in which Rachel Shermerhorn was plaintiff, and Thomas T. Rowe was defendant. It seems the plaintiff was a cousin of defendants—was induced by him to leave her home, in the eastern part of the state and to become a member of defendant's family in Lockport. Some months after, defendant's wife died, and plaintiff took charge of his family. Was then seduced by a promise the defendant broke by marrying another. The suit was brought for a breach of promise. The testimony having been gone through the court declined giving a formal charge whereupon the jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of $1000 for the plaintiff.

[Rochester Daily Advertiser 13 inst.

Two cotton wagons meetings on the road to Augusta, Ga., the following dialogue took place between the drivers:

'What's *cotton* in Augusta?' says the one with a load.

'*Cotton*,' says the other.

The enquirer, supposing himself not to be understood, repeats 'What's *cotton* in Augusta?'

'It's *cotton*,' says the other.

'I know that,' says the first, 'but what is it?'

'Why,' says the other, 'I tell you it is *cotton*! *Cotton is cotton* in Augusta and every where else that ever I heard of.'

'I know that as well as you' says the first, 'but what does *cotton* bring in Augusta?'

'Why, it brings nothing there, but every body brings *cotton*.'

'Look here,' says the first wagoner, with an oath, 'you had better leave the State, for I'll be——if you don't know too much for Georgia.'

'Is Johnathan Dumpy here,' asked a raw country fellow, bolting into a city printing affice, 'I don't know such a man,' replied the foreman. 'Don't you know him?' exclaimed Jonathan, 'why he courted my sister?'

RETORT.—'Is this your house and home?' asked a neighbor of a farmer as he saw him boarding up a pig pen.

'No,' replied the farmer, 'I'm only *boarding* here.'

COLORED POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—"There are 25,549 negroes in the city and country of Philadelphia. A house of refuge is proposed. There are 50,000 negroes in the State. Of every nine convicts in the eastern penitentiary in 1831, four were negroes; of every nine in 1841, seven were blacks! This is an alarming disproportion, considering the fewness of the blacks.—*Pittsburg Presbyterian Advocate.*

LETTERS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.—NO. III.

BY AN AMERICAN LADY.

GIBRALTAR, February 27, 1841.

As the winds are unfavorable for my passage to the Moorish Coast, I give you a glance at the fortifications here—which after all, no description can do justice to.—Galleries scooped out of the solid mountain, batteries perched on dizzy platforms, covered ways now winding in zig-zag up the steep face of the rock—then dashing down steps that are as nearly perpendicular as steps can be—sometimes lost in the long subterranean passages only lighted by portholes cut through the solid rock, and again emerging, on a green bank, in the glorious sunshine—a little nook perhaps carpeted with thick short grass and walled in by rough frowning cliffs or other batteries, yet, so bright and tranquil that all the pageantry of iron war seemed placed there in ornamental contrast, rather than for actual use

In good season, but not quite so early as we had appointed, our party set out. Three of us walked—the fourth a poet, only he would never take the trouble to write, as some one said of him—was on horseback, attended by a servant, one of those 'scorpion' Englishmen who could hardly speak the language. We rallied Mr. N. on his arristocracy, when we first set out, in taking a horse—a donkey was the only quaruped that in Gibraltar was thought to have a taste for the military ways we were about entering on—and in any case, much was to be seen that was too hard even for a donkey. Still the surprising labor that has been devoted to the purpose, has enabled even horses to attain the summit of the mountain proper; tho' not exactly the highest peak. At an arched gateway of the old Moorish castle, we found a sergeant in the livery of his sovereign lady, Victoria, who for a consideration, was very willing to perform the duty assigned him—that of conducting us through the 'excavations.'

Passing along a 'covered way,' which was a road sunk down so far below the surface as to hide those in it from the observation of any one a few rods off, we came to a gate in the side of the mountain. Our courteous sergeant unlocked this, and we entered a gallery some twelve feet wide and as many high. On the left were in due succession several embrasures. Some of these were moderate-sized rooms; others mere portholes, according to the distance of the passage from the outside of the rock, which probably averaged twenty feet. In each of these embrasure was a cannon.

These apertures in the face of the rock are the only evidence of the military strength that is seen on the outside of that section of the mountain. Our friend, Mr. N., kept his horse thoughout the first and most of the second gallery—occasionally dismounting to look down from the embrasure 500 or 600 feet perpendicular into the Bay that "brightly, darkly, beautifully blue," laved the base of the mountain. I do not know that the quotation is correct, as I have a talent for getting them wrong, but I am sure the deseription is. The day was calm, and the tranquil waters were smooth as a mirror. At the termination of the first 'covered way,' a narrow terrace had been converted into a battery. Nothing could be neater than the well-kept guns—the stone pavement that supported the carriages—the well-built stone wall their muzzles slyly peeped over—the high pyramid of balls—and what delighted my eyes much more than all that, the green sward that filled up the rest of narrow space. It was so still and retired, that one was almost persuaded these engines of war had got here by some accident and had been forgotten.

Another "covered way" and another gallery nearly half a mile in length, with the same grim display of cannon, led us up to the vicinity of other batteries, at an elevation of 700 feet above the sea. We stepped out at one place on a natural platform of rock a few feet in diameter. A point of rock was in front, round which ran a very narrow balcony. Of course, we all made the circuit—not for any particular purpose, but because all traveler feel bound to crowd as much fatigue and inconvenience into a day as possible. A spiral staircase, commodious enough, but very dark, and winding down the inside of a well on a large scale, (I can think of nothing else like it) led us into the heart of the rock, as it seemed to us. But as usual, we were only a few feet from the face, though several hundred above the water, and a great depth below the surface—for you understand I hope that we have been skirting the side of the steep, and gradually ascending, with only so much of the rock between us and the day as those who planned this system of internal improvements thought would leave them cannon-proof.

I had forgotten you at the bottom of a deep well that lets you into a chamber, cut like all the rest of the hard rock, and called Lord Cornwallis' Hall. Three embrasures in this artificial cavern are manned by as many guns carrying *sixty-eight* pound shots. Our guide explained some peculiar merit in the construction of their carriages, and some of the party affected to understand it and look edified; but I, who never could be made to comprehend any piece of machinery more complicated than a penny-whistle, professed looking out at the rocks that advanced on

each side, high and steep, like projecting towers were thrown forward to protect an entrance. There was no entrance there, however. The rock rose like a castle wall from the water's edge some 600 feet, with no other show of military defence on the outside than the windows the guns were looking out of so sedately. St. George's Hall is larger, and occupies a kind of natural tower of the rock; for the six cannon it contains are ranged on opposite sides of the hall. These are only twenty four pounders, the general calibre of the guns.

We had traversed about a mile of these under-ground passages, and were satisfied —though we had not explored them all—to go on to the signal station in upper air. On noticing some pieces of agate that we saw in the rock, we were told that a whole skeleton, presumed to be human, was found embedded in limestone by some workmen engaged in blasting on the east side of the rock. It is certain that bones are frequently found in masses of the rock, but it does not seem quite proved that they are those of the human family. Those that have been taken for them are by many believed to belong to the monkey tribe, who have colonized the Rock. We saw a number of them about the cliffs, but not very near. It is singular these animals should be found no where else in the Spanish Peninsula, and be so numerous here. That and the additional circumstance of their appearing and disappearing at intervals, has induced a popular belief that they cross over to the African coast under the Straits. It is probable they take shelter at times from the rainy weather in the unexplored recesses of St. Michael's Cave.

The Walk to the signal station was excessively fatiguing. We beguiled the way by gathering wild flowers and snail shells; but after all we wished for the end of the much despised donkeys, and even thought our friend N. was a very sensible personage when, by some round-about way, his vigilant servant always brought forth his black steed wherever it was possible to use him.—It was offered to me, but I had started with a determination to walk, and induced the other pedestrians, to do likewise; so there was no way for it but to resolutely insist that walking two or three miles up a steep hill was a delightful exercise. The road makes several sharp angles, for it has been gained with great labor from the steep hill side, and makes several *detours* before it reaches the summit. The summit, however, once gained, the magnificent view it commands fully repays the toil. In one direction the eye wanders far to seaward, unrelieved except by perhaps a ship or two; one may be gliding along the base as you look down the natural wall. Far down the cliffs and more at the right hand is an enchanting wilderness of crags, and gardens, and quaint houses.—Roads thread in a just perceptible line, and fairy bridges cross places that never seemed destined to be visited by man.

In the midst of this noble prospect, in her frame of hills and villages, lies the Bay of Gibraltar. Every thing looks smaller from our eagle's perch, and more beautiful. A hundred sail of all nations and sizes are riding like a flock of birds on the calm blue water; and when some boat passes from one to another, it looks like a nutshell. The table summit is not the least interesting part of the scene. A level space on the top of the mountain, at least a thousand feet above the sea, walled at the very brink of the precipice, just large enough to hold a little cottage and an old Moorish tower—it is the most isolated spot that can be imagined.—Talk of hiding in a sweet, sequestered valley. When I turn hermit, I will establish myself on the peak of a mountain, and live alone with Nature.

The Sergeant who has charge of the signals had a bluff, good-natured face, resembling a picture I have seen somewhere of Henry VIII. before he took to improving the morals of the Church and beheading his wives. He had a great many pretty articles made from the rock; among other things, a three-gun battery. The miniature cannon, carriages and platform were of the variegated agate that is found about the Rock and in the caverns in great abundance, but is not as some think abroad, the principal material of the mountain—that is common limestone.

After some refreshments we went to St. Michael's Cave a great natural curiosity, not far from the signal station. We were not prepared to penetrate it far, nor even see it to the best advantage. It is full of fissures and narrow passages of unfathomed mystery. Lives have been lost in attempting to explore them; and a gate has been placed at the entrance. This opened to the magic of a piece of silver, and we descended a wet but easy slope into the grand hall of the cavern. Imagine a cathedral built by giants and fallen to ruins, with all its labored carving and ornaments broken yet polished by time. Some immense pillars supported the arched dome; father on, some seemed broken, the base still resting on the floor, and the capital adhering to the lofty roof. Ruined statues were there, too, corroded by 'Time's effacing finger,' it is true, but wonderfully in keeping with the general features of the place. One of them really bears a resemblance to a human bust on a pedestal. On the left, perhaps forty feet from the entrance, is a rude stone table. Beyond, the floor ascends, and the cave contracts into a winding corridor, with a pond of water on the left, and a wall of rock broken into fissures and recesses that extend far back on the right. The pillars are composed of petrifactions that are susceptible of a fine polish.

I was charged by an esteemed friend to send a specimen home to him. I did not forget the absent, and the poor servant was loaded with spar from St. Michael's cave.

JOSEPHINE.

From the Ohio Eagle.

"The elevation of Mr. Webster to the head of Gen. Harrison's administration, makes opposition a duty, if we passed every thing else."

Philad. Spirit of the Times.

The above is a capital sentiment for the Democracy to begin on in their opposition to the present federal rulers. Nothing like feeling a conscientious sense of *duty* in whatever we engage. And does the *cause* warrant the conclusion in the declaration quoted? To answer this we must enquire—who is Mr. Webster? Is it the Daniel Webster, who, at the time, and ever since, denied the *justice* on the part of America in the late war with England? Aye, the same—the very same. "He denied," says the Times "its *justice*, though the English had captured thirteen hundred of our merchant vessels, nearly all piratically! He denied its *justice*, though more than six thousand of our seamen had been *impressed*, not a single one of whom they had a right to touch, and a portion of whom they afterwards shot down at Dartmoor, like wild beasts! He denied its *justice*, though our very coasts and harbors had been again and again violated by their bloody aggressions;—our people murdered by their cannon shot off New York,—the loads of them returned wounded and dying to Norfolk when the Chesapeake was attacked within our limits!

Yes, Democrats of the Union,—*opposition* to the present Administration will be to oppose a man whose entire life has been almost exclusively anti American, and without exception, anti-Democratic.

Is it not a *duty* to oppose a man who, on July 1, 1813, voted against the bill to raise money to carry on the war.

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on January 7, 1814, voted against a bill to recruit the army of his country?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on January 10, 1814, voted against a bill to punish *traitors and spies!*

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on January 22, 1814, voted in a minority of 7 against the bill to enlist troops for the war?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on March 29, 1814, voted that the militia should not be called out to execute the laws and repel invasion?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on December 16, 1814, voted against a call on the States for militia to defend the frontiers?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on December 19, 1815, voted against the bill to pay the expenses of the war, and rebuild the capital which the British destroyed?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on January 7, 1814 voted against an appropriation of one million for defraying the expenses of the Navy?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who exhibited at the defeat of our arms, and the murderous inroads of the savages in the following strain:—

"This is not the entertainment to which we were invited. We are told that those disappointments are owing to the opposition which the war encounters. This is no new strain, it is the constant tune of every weak or wicked administration."

If persevering endeavors to oppose and thwart the Government of his country in the hour of danger and difficulty, constitutes a Democrat, then Mr. Webster is one of magnitude; and if a systematic and unremitting hostility to the last war is evidence of diplomatic talents, as well as of genuine patriotism, Mr. Webster will make an excellent Secretary of State.

In 1836, when war with France was anticipated, it was proposed to confide the means of our defence to President Jackson unconditionally; and Mr. Webster declared in the Senate that he would not vote for the bill, if the enemy were battering down the walls of the capitol. His federal friend John Q. Adams, could not bear Mr. Webster encourage the enemy to demolish our capitol and remain silent. He took occasion to declare in the House of Representatives that "Mr. Webster had only to take another step and go over to the enemy."

Fellow Citizens! such is an outline of the political character of the man whom the President has called into his cabinet as chief Premicier. Do you still love your country? Are you still anxious to do your *duty* in reference to the welfare of our country? If so arouse to a sense of your danger.

Are the *demands* of England, made at this time, founded upon less injustice than those which Mr. Webster justified? We think not. What, then, may we not fear as to the result of the final adjustment of present difficulties with that country. Freemen, arise!—join in heart and action in the sentiment:—

"Opposition to the Present administration is a duty."

There being *nothing* to hope, and *all* to fear.

NAVAL.—The present head of the Navy Department, we learn, intends to commission and put in active service a large home squadron, suitable to the great extent of coast to be protected. We trust that this may be the case, and doubt that so soon as Mr. Badger shall have disposed of the numerous mass of business which accumulated upon his hands during his absence from the seat of government, he will take steps to accomplish the necessary and much wished for end.

ALUMINOUS SALTS.—The body of General Wayne who died 20 or 40 years ago, at Erie, Pa., and was buried near the Lake, was recently disinterred and removed by his son; and was found to be in a very perfect state of preservation. Those who had known Gen. Wayne, recognized his features at once. This extraordinary preservation is accounted for in Silliman's Journal, by the fact that the body had been covered in sagacious sal, strongly impregnated with a solution of alum.

VIRGINIA.—The result of the election in Virginia is favorable to the democrats—next week we will give the particulars if the full returns are received.

From the St. Louis Bulletin.

MURDER, BURGLARY AND ARSON.

We never before had occasion to record such a complication of crime in a single transaction as was presented to our appalled citizens on the night of Saturday last. About one o'clock the alarm of fire was given by the flames bursting out of the windows and various parts of the large stone store on the corner of Pine and Water streets; the front on Water street, occupied by Messrs. Simmonds & Morrison, and the rear by Mr. Pettus as a banking house, formerly Collier & Pettus. At the time of the discovery it was evident that the building had been fired in several parts, and the flames had made such progress that it was impossible to save either the house or any of its contents.

That it was the work of an incendiary was soon apparent. Several gentlemen who arrived early, after some difficulty forced open the door of the banking house, and through the smoke discovered a body lying on the floor near the stove. The body was taken out before the fire had reached it, and found to be that of Mr. Jacob Weaver, a young man a clerk in the store of Messrs. Von Phul & McGill. Mr. Weaver was found in the dress he had worn during the day, but his head was dreadfully mangled. He had been shot thro' the head, the ball entering above the left eye, and so near had the weapon been to him that his face was blackened with the powder and the little finger nearly cut off, apparently by the ball. His head was also cut open in several places, the wounds appearing to have been made with a bowie knife or hatchet.

Near to him, in the same room, was found the hat and handkerchief of Mr. Baker, but no trace of his body could be discovered.—It is conjectured that he had been killed either in the bed room or some other part of the store, and that his body lies buried in the ruins. (Mr. B's. body is since found.)

In the banking house there was a large fire proof vault in which there is at all times a large sum of money, and it is supposed that the murderer was committed with a view of entering that vault. Mr. Baker left his boarding house about nine for the store and has not been seen since. Mr. Weaver was in company with a number of young gentlemen at the ten pin alley, until about eleven o'clock, when he went to the store, and about the time he arrived the report of two pistols or guns were heard in that direction by the people in the vicinity, but from the reprehensible frequency of such reports, excited no attention. After the murder, they doubtless fired the house in several places with the hopes of consuming the bodies, and in the expectation that their crimes would not be discovered.

So far as there has been any means of judging, it is believed that the murderers failed in their principal purpose, that of entering the vault. Owing to the heat, up to a late hour yesterday, the door could not be approached, but when it was found to be locked, and could not be unlocked. The safe of Messrs. Simmonds & Morrison in which there was some money, was undisturbed, and it was therefore probable that but little booty was obtained.

The loss by the fire has been very great. Mr. Pettus lost all his books and the books of Collier & Pettus. He however, in three attempts at great personal risk, succeeded in getting out the drawer under the counter in which were all his bills receivable, amounting to near $200,000, the papers being little injured. Most of the books and papers of the late firm of Hempstead & Becks were destroyed and Mr. Hempstead's desk.

Messrs. Simonds & Morrison lost their journal and ledger, but saved several other books. Their safe was dragged out and the papers in it preserved with but little damage. Their entire stock of goods, however, was consumed. Their loss including their own stock and the goods on storage and commission, is estimated at about $30,000, which is probably below the amount. They were covered by insurance to the extent of their own stock. The whole loss including the goods and the building, may be set down at from $40 to $50,000.

We would rejoice to pause here in this sad recital, but there is yet a tale of woe to be told. About the break of day, the interior of the first building having all fallen in, Mr. Averell S. Kimball, first engineer of the Union Fire Company, was standing on the sidewalk on Pine street playing on the fire through a window, when the wall suddenly gave way and fell outwards into the street, and he was caught and crushed beneath the falling mass. His remains in a few minutes were disinterred from the ruins, but the vital spark had fled.

POSCRIPT.—THE BODY OF BAKER FOUND.—At 10 o'clock this morning the body of Baker was exhumed from the ruins. It was found just below the door of the bank vault, where it had, doubtless fallen when the floor gave way. The body is rotten; the fleshy parts of the head and neck are entirely consumed, leaving merely the bones down to the shoulders. He was wrapped up in a piece of sheet of canvass, and had his pantaloons on. The general conjecture from all the circumstances is that the young man looming the villains at work at the door of the vault, after his return to the store, went thither and there they despatched him.

It is impossible to give an idea of the excitement which pervades the city. All classes are shocked, alarmed with reason, at the enormity of the crimes. In the very heart of the city the most revolting murders have been committed, and an attempt made to shroud the whole in darkness by burning the house and all within it. Who is there who will rest quiet until the murderers are brought to justice?

MITCHELL THE FORGER.—This celebrated financier and moralist is in Montreal. Such fact appears by a letter from that city, which will be found in our money article to-day. He has been figuring there in gambling houses and places of ill fame, just as he was accustomed to figure in Washington with his colleagues in morals and patriotism of both Houses.

How did Mitchel get to Montreal! Were not his friends Webb and Weed acquainted with the fact? The 'Courier' published his private note, giving out that he had gone to Texas Was not this done to facilitate the rogue's escape, and to lead astray the police officers!—Did not Weed of Albany, State banker and Whig maker to the Governor, also aid the rascal's escape! Were they not afraid of Mitchell letting out some of their secrets! Can the old boy in specs' tell something of Mitchell! Is not all hell let loose in these latter days!—*N. Y. Herald.*

HAVANA.—Latest dates state that intelligence had reached Havana, setting forth that 62 negroes from Jamaica, believed to be abolition ist emissaries, had effected a landing on the south side of Cuba. Thirty of these black subjects of Queen Victoria had been arrested, and ordered to be shot. The Spanish authorities were in pursuit of the others. Otherwise every thing was tranquil on the Island.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

We are authorized to announce M. S. WINES as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are requested to announce DAVID S. COLERICK Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Allen in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce LOTT S. BAYLESS as a candidate to represent the county of Allen, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MORRISON HULON as a candidate to represent the counties of Adams and Jay, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH SINCLEAR, as a candidate to Represent the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are requested to insert the name of CHAS. W. EWING, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen County.

We are authorized to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce JARED DARROW, as a candidate to represent the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

SATURDAY, MAY, 15, 1841.

Chapman is crowing again! and Kennedy is elected to Congress!

The Democrats are highly gratified with the result, as well they may be; and the Whigs upon the whole are pretty well satisfied, particularly, inasmuch as they can't help it. It must be a source of particular gratification to Mr. Kennedy, who was not announced as a candidate until within a very few days of the election. But the announcement of his name was hailed by the democrats with the utmost satisfaction and they rallied to his support as a man who deserved at the hands of the democracy their undivided suffrages. His efforts upon the Stump during the last Presidential canvass, (having been selected as an elector for the purpose by a Democratic Convention) in combatting his two present competitors was fresh in the recollection of the Democracy; Smith and McCarty were both electors also, but they were as unsuccessful then in endeavoring to drive him from the field, as they were now in canvassing the district with him for congress.

The vote given shows that all the candidates were exceedingly popular at home. It is always a source of satisfaction to every voter to know that he did not cast his suffrages for a man who was not favorably regarded where he was best known. With this view of the case the friends of each candidate can reconcile the vote they gave with the utmost propriety—and particularly so in regard to the friends of Mr. Kennedy, who, it appears was sufficiently popular both at *home and abroad* to elect him by a most decisive majority, and that too without the aid of *certificates.*

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

Partial returns only have been received from the other districts in the State but it is probable the Whigs have succeeded in all the Districts but this. It will be seen by the Presidential vote of last fall as given below, that the Whigs carried every district in the State by large majorities, so that we have all to gain and nothing to loose.

	H.	V. B.
1st. Dis.	6,792	5,714
2d.	9,425	6,802
3d.	6,800	6,082
4th.	7,895	6,985
5th.	12,625	7,417
6th.	11,501	9,832
7th.	11,643	9,772

It is reported that White, Whig, has been Cong. Democrat, only 300 and that Cravens, Whig, has succeeded over Smith, Democrat, by a bare majority.

MILITARY.—There appears to be an active movement in this City to organise an *Infantry Company.* It is what is much needed, as is also a Band, which it is said is likely to be raised. We hope they may both succeed.

Since the election some wag observed that Kennedy must be a man of unbounded popularity. He stated in support of the remark that he had heard Kennedy say himself repeatedly, not ten days before the election, that he was not a candidate. He had seen certificates and letters signed by democrats, certifying that he was not a candidate, and that the party did not wish him to run; and still he was elected *without being a candidate,* by more than a thousand majority, when the party is more than 4,000 in the minority." Yes and he ran against "fearful odds" too, there being two "crack nags" against him. Just give him a clear track, a manful keeping, *only one* competitor and he can beat them so bad—don't mention it.

The *loon* that *dip* a few days ago, and gave the Whigs some uneasiness, for fear he would not crow up, we beg leave to inform our Whig friends has *risen*, and proves to be Chapman. Now let chanticleer crow—cock-a-doodle-do.

Every exchange paper we receive contains an account of some half a dozen murders, forgeries, &c. We publish to day the St. Louis outrage, which we believe excels any we have seen this week in enormity. It is not possible for us to publish even a bare sketch of the most of them. "It appears," as Bennet says, "as if all hell is let loose."

The Post Office was crowded the evening the mail was expected, that would bring the news of the congressional election, and when it was ascertained that the Democratic candidate was elected, we heard no noise or burnishing as was the case last fall, every mail night, but the Democrats were well pleased, and the whigs appeared well satisfied, to think they got off as well as they did. The friends of McCarty preferred Kennedy to Smith; and the friends of Smith preferred Kennedy to McCarty, so that they were pretty well satisfied to have their second choice.

THE WAY IT GOES.

We notice among the persons appointed to office the names of Pinnckets Potter and Stoddard Judd of Dutchess County N. Y., one as Register, at Millwaukie and the other Receiver at Green Bay, both in Wisconsin Territory. These men are the right and left bower of Mr. Tallmadge, who also resided in that county. The former was a federal editor at Poughkeepsie during the late war and was one among a few who refused to illuminate in honor of Perry's victor. The other has been a standing applicant for Congress on one side or the other for the last ten years and never elected.

The Whigs cry out, "the little dog has got the bone sure enough." Yes, a pretty fat bone too, that is worth two or three thousand dollars in these *anti Van Buren Times, eh!*

The editor of the Times requested us to explain what *private* conversation we alluded to that was *misrepresented.* As the editor fully understands all about it, we shall not trouble ourselves with giving him any particulars, further than to refer him to his own paper for the week preceeding; which will throw all the light upon the subject that he requires; although perhaps it may not contain much truth.

KENTUCKY.—This State has undoubtedly gone Whig as usual. It is, however, said that their is a gain of one democratic member to Congress. Particulars as soon as received.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the President as a day of fasting and prayer, as a mark of regard, for the loss of our late Chief Magistrate. We believe it is the first day of fasting and prayer that has been generally observed by our citizens.

"The Western Argus," is the title of a new paper, just started at Lawrenceburgh, in this State, edited by Mr. C. W. Hutchens, former editor of the New Albany Argus.—We look upon Mr. Hutchen as one of the ablest editors in the State, and we doubt not that his paper will be well sustained by the democracy of that County.

THE GUILLOTINE IN MOTION.—In addition to a large number of removals made by the President lately, we notice the removal of *forty* weighers and inspectors in the New York Custom House in one day, Saturday the 1st. inst.

LADIES' COMPANION, *For May.*—This excellent publication is on our table, and as usual, well filled with original matter. Its embellishments are equal to those of any previous number.

From the Jeffersonian.

GLORY!—GLORY!!—GLORY!!!—LATER NEWS—KENNEDY, DEMOCRAT ELECTED FROM THE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, INDIANA.

Sufficient has been received from the district to render it CERTAIN beyond any contingency that Kennedy is elected to congress We have had to fight under great disadvantages, but we have triumphed! A large portion of the Government officeholders in this district, joined in for Mac, and fought against us. They wrote letters to democrats in different parts of the district, urging them to rally on Mac, directing their letters to be burned. We have seen some of them. We shall be more particular in names and circumstances hereafter. We write this announciation of defection among the fathers of our ranks, with our pen dip't in tears! but if they are disposed, for the sake of retaining place, to desert, why, we must part. We forebear remarks, and wait for corrections and explanations. The mail from Fort Wayne of Thursday evening, brought us the intelligence that Kennedy was running ahead, through the whole north "that the Democrats had rallied almost to a man. The paper at that place, stood emphatically as a *faithful* SENTINEL on the watchtower of Democracy.—Kennedy leaves Delaware and Randolph with a plurality of EIGHT HUNDRED over either of the other candidates. His plurality in the district will be 2000. Again we say, Boys, all's well!

P. S. One word to the certificate makers. "Better let the business be" hereafter.

We regret to say that the remark in the above article from the Jeffersonian alluding to office holders has some semblance of truth; but we do not believe there is any intention of their deserting the party. If they voted for Gen. McCarty they done so, without, so far as our knowledge extends, exerting any influence further than their votes against Mr. Kennedy; yet we cannot refrain from remarking, that howsoever an office holder desired to vote, he should have *carefully abstained* from endeavoring at this time to influence by *letters* the Democrats of the district, and we would here say, that such a course appears to us improper if not highly *inconsistent.*

While speaking upon the subject of office holders we will add in regard to others, that we have no disposition to censure democrats who voted for Mr. McCarty—some had pledged themselves to do so, without reserve, not expecting that Kennedy would be a candidate. Others again were induced to believe (through the influence in some instances probably of those who knew better) that he did not expect to be elected, but was runing simply to aid Smith, and preferring McCarty to him, cast their votes accordingly. But while we do not censure others, it is a source of gratification to us to know, that in advocating the election of Mr. Kennedy we spoke the sentiments of nearly the entire party.

FOR SALT RIVER.

The celebrated boat "Old Tip" leaves the fifth congressional district, for the very head waters of Salt River, this day. Gen. McCarty captain. (He is on a visit to his old friends and acquaintances. He is going home!) Mr. Smith first mate; (the wheels and machinery generally are well greased!) Charles H. Test second mate; and Daniel Worth and Davy Holloway cooks, (nigger boys.) All who wish for passage will call at the Palladium office where she is loading up.—*Jeffersonian.*

MCLEOD IN NEW YORK.—McLeod arrived here on Sunday night, from Lockport in the custody of the Sheriff of Niagara Co. He has been brought here on a writ of *habeas corpus,* issued by the Supreme Court, which commenced its term in this city yesterday morning. We understand that nothing further will be done in the case until Thursday next, when an application will be made to the Court to discharge McLeod from custody. Mr. Joshua A. Spencer, Attorney for the U. S., Northern District, and Mr. Gardiner, of Buffalo, are engaged as counsel for McLeod; and Mr. Hall, the Attorney General of this State, and Mr. Wood, District Attorney at Lockport, will act as council on the part of the People.

The Commercial Advertisers says:—

If we are rightly informed it has been agreed between Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no further opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. That trial is to go on, under the jurisdiction of New York, without interference either by the British Minister or the National Government. If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the national Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the cases may require.

As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Britain and the United State, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners; three for each party to the dispute. These six, if they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclusive.

Such we understand to be the arrangement agreed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact of a convention being signed, will prove authentic.

JEWS.—Talk what you will of the Jews, they thrive wherever they come; they are able to oblige the Prince of their country by lending him money; none of them beg; they keep together; and for their being hated, *my* life for yours. Christians hate one another as much. *Selden's Table Talk.*

From the New York Herald.

The tolling of the bells and the pealing of the minute guns, alone disturbed the silence of the lower part of the city. These solemn sounds were all calculated to turn the mind to reflection on the gloomy state of the country: both financially and politically. Our commerce is fallen into decay, inland trade is paralysed, states and corporations are on the point of failure—we are dishonored, almost despised abroad, while developements of the most startling and fearful nature are taking place in an institution that but a few years since was looked up to as the paragon of modern banks. Its President was then styled "Money King," his name is now loaded with the curses of wronged widows, defrauded orphans, and the swindled of all classes. The poison and corruption that have emanated from this concern, pervade all classes, and the dreadful results of the general discredit are likely to involve even the liberties of the people and the stability of our constitution.

To-morrow another meeting of the stockholders of the United States Bank is to be held, probably to take into consideration the expediency of closing up the concern. Among that portion of the Stockholders that have in view the single object of saving as much from the general wreck as possible, but one opinion is entertained, and that is that the concern should be immediately taken out of the hands of the present directors, and placed with trustworthy persons, who will proceed at once to settle it up to the best advantage for all concerned. After the atrocities that were disclosed at the meeting of Monday, it were perfect madness to permit the perpetrators of those iniquities to remain there for a moment longer. If there is no other way of being rid of their misrule, let them be placed under arrest for malpractices. Evidence enough can be gathered to warrant such a proceeding. The whole business of the country has been for two years paralysed by the misconduct of this bank; the produce of the south and west, the manufacture of the east, and the commerce of the middle States have all been made tributary to the avarice and rascality of a clique of individuals in Philadelphia, who are ever now in the moment of discovery endeavoring to brazen out their misdeeds. The excitement in Philadelphia is very great. The following letter from our correspondent, which we omitted to publish yesterday throws some light upon the subject.

PHILADELPHIA, April. 15th, 1841.

DEAR SIR,

I have attended the meeting of the stockholders of the United States Bank, and heard the report—and such a report! I think Mr. Biddle will have to leave the country. It appears that the directors of the bank have, since the charter was obtained of the State of Pennsylvania, known but little of the proceedings of the officers. That $31,000,000 of stock has been taken from the different people, in settlement of accounts. That the officers of the bank have been largely indebted to it, viz:—

Sam'l Jaudon was 1836, in debt			$100,5000
"	when he went to England		402,300
J. Coperthwaite was in debt, in 1836			115,000
"	"	1837	256,000
"	"	1839	72,000
S. Andrews	"	1841	16,000
"	"	1836	102,000
"	"	1838	420,930

In the Cotton operations, the profit the first year, 1837 was about $800,000, which was paid to Revan & Humphrey; the second year the nett loss was $631,000, of which N. Biddle had half, J. Coperthwaite one quarter, and S. V. S. Wilder, of New York (for Thos. Dunlap,) one quarter. N. Biddle paid by Texas bonds at par. J. Coperthwaite by Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Co., Reading Railroad, etc. mostly good for nix and S. V. S. Wilder settled by getting the United States Bank in New York to lend him $120,000, on the pledge of part of the Greenhill Estate, near Philadelphia. When the matter came before the board, it was moved that the name of the real owner of Wilder's part should be given, which motion was lost.

Mr. S. Jaudon has been paid over $300,000 for his services, since he went to England, besides expenses and commission.—He had the loss of his furniture paid when he left here, say $6,000.

To Conclude, there is a handsome little sum of $618,640, for which there is nothing to show, but the receipts of N. Biddle and J. Coperthwaite. The committee wrote to both, wishing an explanation, but have not yet heard from either."

These officers, it appears, have helped themselves right liberally, but the aggregate of their operations, amounts to but $1.5 000,000 and $40,000,000 have been lost; $20,000,000 are acknowledged. Who has got this! What editors, members of congress, governors, legislators, judges and lawyers have shared the munificence of the bank, at the expense of widowed mothers and helpless orphans? It is high time that the transactions, misdeeds and corruptions of this concern were brought to light, and contrasted with the *disadvantages* of free trade and a sound currency, without the interference of a monopoly of a National Bank. This will be very opportune just now, when a clique here, similar to that of Philadelphia, are rubbing their hands with great glee at the prostration of the Philadelphia Bank, in the hope of supplying it at the comming extra session of Congress, with the Bank of Commerce.

From the Globe.

CAUSES OF GENERAL HARRISON'S UNEXPECTED DEATH.

When, during the last Presidential canvass, it was declared, from personal knowledge, that General HARRISON's age and infirmities rendered him utterly incompetent for the endurance of the labor and fatigue incident to the office, if elected, it is a remarkable fact that the very men who, in by-gone days, were foremost in striking from the list of candidates the name of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, on account of physical inability, were the first to denounce those who would question General HARRISON's ability of four years's service, as the enemies of the country. Events have proved the truth of all which was asserted—nay, more; one short month has terminated his career, and Death has dashed from his lips the cup containing the precious draught, when it was scarcely tasted.

But is it improper to enquire into the causes which led to such a result? I think not. Justice to the dead, and justice to the living, demands it; and while I will neither extenuate, or set down aught in malice, I will, so far as I am able fearlessly and faithfully, endeavor to assign them.

All know that General Harrison was aged (in his 68th year) and consequently infirm, indeed his constitution was impaired more that many of his age. Instead of remaining at home during the canvass last summer and fall, and permitting his friends to electioneer for him, all who know any thing of the campaign know that he was drawn out by his partisans—out in the woods—here—there—every where—engaged in haranguing large multitudes to advance and secure his election, by proving to the people that he was physically competent to the office. How immense was the labor! how extensive the correspondence; and how great the anxiety of mind, attending his situation at that time, few in all probability know. But, the election over, one would suppose that the General would have been permitted to set himself down in peace, and say, 'the battle is won; the victory achieved; I have only to rest.' But it was not so. I have heard, and believe it, that previous to his departure for Washington, he had received bushels of letters, and he was absolutely run down by visiters from every part of the Union in quest of office.

On the road eastward, at every point he was assailed by office beggars. Those who had denounced, the Van Buren men as spoilsmen, proclaimed themselves as acting only from motives of the most disinterested patriotism and love of country; met him at every stopping place and some accompanied him for miles on the road, while their demands for compensation for the services they

such side, high and steep. Like projecting towers were thrown forward to protect an entrance. There was no entrance there, however. The rock rose like a castle wall from the water's edge some 600 feet, with no other show of military defence on the outside than the windows the guns were looking out of so sedately. St. George's Hall is larger, and occupies a kind of natural tower of the rock; for the six cannon it contains are ranged on opposite sides of the hall. These are only twenty four pounders, the general calibre of the guns.

We had traversed about a mile of these under-ground passages, and were satisfied —though we had not explored them all—to go on to the signal station in upper air. On noticing some pieces of agate that we saw in the rock, we were told that a whole skeleton, presumed to be human, was found embedded in limestone by some workmen engaged in blasting on the east side of the rock. It is certain that bones are frequently found in masses of the rock, but it does not seem quite proved that they are those of the human family. Those that have been taken for them, are by many believed to belong to the monkey tribe, who have colonized the Rock. We saw a number of them about the cliffs, but not very near. It is singular those animals should be found no where else in the Spanish Peninsula, and be so numerous here. That and the additional circumstance of their appearing and disappearing at intervals, has induced a popular belief that they cross over to the African coast under the Straits. It is probable they take shelter at times from the rainy weather in the unexplored recesses of St. Michael's Cave.

The Walk to the signal station was excessively fatiguing. We beguiled the way by gathering wild flowers and snail shells; but after all we wished for the aid of the much despised donkeys, and even thought our friend N. was a very sensible personage when, by some round-about way, his vigilant servant always brought forth his black steed wherever it was possible to use him.—It was offered to me, but I had started with a determination to walk, and induced the other pedestrians, to do likewise; so there was no way for it but to resolutely insist that walking two or three miles up a steep hill was a delightful exercise. The road makes several sharp angles, for it has been gained with great labor from the steep-hill side, and makes several *detours* before it reaches the summit. The summit, however, once gained, the magnificent view it commands fully repays the toil. In one direction the eye wanders far to seaward, unrelieved except by perhaps a skip or two; one may be gliding along the base as you look down the natural wall. Far down the cliffs and more at the right hand is an enchanting wilderness of crags, and gardens, and quaint houses.—Roads thread in a just perceptible line, and fairy bridges cross places that never seemed destined to be visited by man.

In the midst of this noble prospect, in her frame of hills and villages, lies the Bay of Gibraltar. Every thing looks smaller from our eagle's perch, and more beautiful. A hundred sail of all nations and sizes are riding like a flock of birds on the calm blue water; and when some boat passes from one to another, it looks like a nutshell. The table summit is not the least interesting part of the scene. A level space on the top of the mountain, at least a thousand feet above the sea, walled at the very brink of the precipice, just large enough to hold a little cottage and an old Moorish tower—it is the most isolated spot that can be imagined.—Talk of hiding in a sweet, sequestered valley. When I turn hermit, I will establish *myself* on the peak of a mountain, and live alone with Nature.

The Sergeant who has charge of the signals had a bluff, good-natured face, resembling a picture I have seen somewhere of Henry VIII. before he took to improving the morals of the Church and beheading his wives. He had a great many pretty articles made from the 'rock;' among other things, a three-gun battery. The miniature cannon, carriages and platform were of the variegated agate that is found about the Rock and in the caverns in great abundance, but is not as some think abroad, the principal material of the mountain—that is common limestone.

After some refreshments we went to St. Michael's Cave a great natural curiosity, not far from the signal station. We were not prepared to penetrate it far, nor even see it to the best advantage. It is full of fissures and narrow passages of unfathomed mystery. Lives have been lost in attempting to explore them; and a gate has been placed at the entrance. This opened to the magic of a piece of silver, and we descended a wet but easy slope into the grand hall of the cavern. Imagine a cathedral built by giants and fallen to ruins, with all its labored carving and ornaments broken yet polished by time. Some immense pillars supported the arched dome; father on, some seemed broken, the base still resting on the floor, and the capital adhering to the lofty roof. Ruined statues were there, too, corroded by 'Time's effacing finger,' it is true, but wonderfully in keeping with the general features of the place. One of them really bears a resemblance to a human bust on a pedestal. On the left, perhaps forty feet from the entrance, is a rude stone table. Beyond, the floor ascends, and the cave contracts into a winding corridor, with a pond of water on the left, and a wall of rock broken into fissures and recesses that extend far back on the right. The pillars are composed of petrifactions that are susceptible of a fine polish. I was charged by an esteemed friend to send a specimen home to him. I did not forget the absent, and the poor servant was loaded with spar from St. Michael's cave.

JOSEPHINE.

From the Ohio Eagle.

"The elevation of Mr. Webster to the head of Gen. Harrison's administration, makes opposition a duty, if we passed every thing else."

Philad. Spirit of the Times.

The above is a capital sentiment for the Democracy to begin on in their opposition to the present federal rulers. Nothing like feeling a conscientious sense of *duty* in whatever we engage. And does the *cause* warrant the conclusion in the declaration quoted? To answer this we must enquire—who is Mr. Webster? Is it the Daniel Webster, who, at the time, and ever since, denied the *justice* on the part of America in the late war with England? Aye, the same—the very same. "He denied," says the Times "its *justice*, though the English had captured thirteen hundred of our merchant vessels, nearly all piratically! He denied its *justice*, though more than six thousand of our seamen had been *impressed*, not a single one of whom they had a right to touch, and a portion of whom they afterwards shot down at Dartmoor, like wild beasts! He denied its *justice*, though our very coasts and harbors had been again and again violated by their bloody aggressions;—our people murdered by their cannon shot off New York,—but loads of them returned wounded and dying to Norfolk when the Chesapeake was attacked within our limits!

Yes, Democrats *of* the Union,—*opposition* to the present Administration will be to oppose a man whose entire life has been almost exclusively anti American, and without exception, anti-Democratic.

Is it not a *duty* to oppose a man who, on July 1, 1813, voted against the bill to raise money to carry on the war.

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on January 7, 1814, voted against a bill to recruit the army of his country?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on January 10, 1814, voted against a bill to punish *traitors and spies*?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on January 22, 1814, voted in a minority of 7 against the bill to enlist troops for the war?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on March 29, 1814, voted that the militia should not be called out to execute the laws and repel invasion?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on December 10, 1814, voted against a call on the States for militia to defend the frontiers?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on December 19, 1818, voted against the bill to pay the expenses of the war, and rebuild the capitol which the British destroyed?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who, on January 7, 1814 voted against an appropriation of one million for defraying the expenses of the Navy?

Is it not a duty to oppose a man who exulted at the defeat of our arms, and the murderous inroads of the savages in the following strain:—

"This is not the entertainment to which we were invited. We are told that these disappointments are owing to the opposition which the war encounters. This is no new strain, it is the constant tune of every weak or wicked administration."

If persevering endeavors to oppose and thwart the Government of his country in the hour of danger and difficulty, constitutes a Democrat, then Mr. Webster is one of magnitude; and if a systematic and uncompromising hostility to the last war is evidence of diplomatic talents, as well as of genuine patriotism, Mr. Webster will make an excellent Secretary of State.

In 1836, when war with France was anticipated, it was proposed to confide to means of our defence to President Jackson conditionally; and Mr. Webster declared in the Senate that he would not vote for the bill, if the enemy were battering down the walls of the capitol. His federal friend John Q. Adams, could not hear Mr. Webster encourage the enemy to demolish our capitol and remain silent. He took occasion to declare in the House of Representatives that "Mr. Webster had only *to* take another step and go over to the enemy."

Fellow Citizens! such is an outline of the political character of the man whom the President has called into his cabinet as chief Premieur. Do you still love your country? Are you still anxious to do your *duty* in reference to the welfare of our country? If so arouse to a sense of your danger.

Are the *demands* of England, made at this time, founded upon less injustice than those which Mr. Webster justified? We think not, What, then, may we not fear as to the result of the final adjustment of present difficulties with that country. Freemen, arise!—join in heart and action in the sentiment:—

"Opposition to the Present administration is a duty."

There being *nothing* to hope, and *all* to fear.

NAVAL.—The present head of the Navy Department, we learn, intends to commission and put in active service a large home squadron, suitable to the great extent of coast to be protected. We trust that this may be the case, and doubt that so soon as Mr. Badger shall have disposed of the immense mass of business which accumulated upon his hands during his absence from the seat of government, he will take steps to accomplish this necessary and much wished for end.

ALUMINOUS SALTS.—The body of General Wayne who died 30 or 40 years ago, at Erie, Pa., and was buried near the Lake, was recently disinterred and removed by his son; and was found to be in a very perfect state of preservation. Those who had known Gen. Wayne, recognized his features at once. This extraordinary preservation is accounted for in Silliman's Journal, by the fact that the body had been buried in argillaceous soil, strongly impregnated with a solution of allum.

VIRGINIA.—The result of the election in Virginia is favorable to the democrats—next week we will give the particulars if the full returns are received.

From the St. Louis Bulletin.

MURDER, BURGLARY AND ARSON.

We never before had occasion to record such a complication of crime in a single transaction as was presented to our appalled citizens on the night of Saturday last. About one o'clock the alarm of fire was given by the flames bursting out of the windows and various parts of the large stone store on the corner of Pine and Water streets; the front on Water street, occupied by Messrs. Simmonds & Morrison, and the rear by Mr. Pettus as a banking house, formerly Collier & Pettus. At the time of the discovery it was evident that the building had been fired in several parts, and the flames had made such progress that it was impossible to save either the house or any of its contents.

That it was the work of an incendiary was soon apparent. Several gentlemen who arrived early, after some difficulty forced open the door of the banking house, and through the smoke discovered a body lying on the floor near the stove. The body was taken out before the fire had reached it, and found to be that of Mr. Jacob Weaver, a young man a clerk in the store of Messrs. Von Phul & McGill. Mr. Weaver was found in the dress he had worn during the day, but his head was dreadfully mangled. He had been shot thro' the head, the ball entering above the left eye, and so near had the weapon been to him that his face was blackened with the powder and the little finger nearly cut off, apparently by the ball. His head was also cut open in several places, the wounds appearing to have been made with a bowie knife or hatchet.

Near to him, in the same room, was found the hat and handkerchief of Mr. Baker, but no trace of his body could be discovered.—It is conjectured that he had been killed either in the bed room or some other part of the store, and that his body lies buried in the ruins. (Mr. B's. body is since found.)

In the banking house there was a large fire proof vault in which there is at all times a large sum of money, and it is supposed that the murderer was committed with a view of entering that vault. Mr. Baker left his boarding house about nine for the store, and has not been seen since. Mr. Weaver was in company with a number of young gentlemen at the ten pin alley, until about eleven o'clock, when he went to the store, and about the time he arrived the report of two pistols or guns were heard in that direction by the people in the vicinity, but from the reprehensible frequency of such reports, excited no attention. After the murder, they doubtless fired the house in several places with the hopes of consuming the bodies, and in the expectation that their crimes would not be disovered.

So far as there has been any means of judging, it is believed that the murderers failed in their principal purpose, that of entering the vault. Owing to the heat, up to a late hour yesterday, the door could not be approached, but when it was found to be locked, and could not be unlocked. The safe of Messrs. Simmonds & Morrison in which there was some money, was undisturbed, and it was therefore probable that but little booty was obtained.

The loss by the fire has been very great. Mr. Pettus lost all his books and the books of Collier & Pettus. He however, in three attempts at great personal risk, succeeded in getting out the drawer under the counter in which were all his bills receivable, amounting to near $200,000, the papers being little injured. Most of the books and papers of the late firm of Dempstead & Beebe were destroyed and Mr. Hempstead's desk.

Messrs. Simonds & Morrison lost their journal and ledger, but saved several other books. Their safe was dragged out and the papers in it preserved with but little damage. Their entire stock of goods, however, was consumed. Their loss including their own stock and the goods on storage and commission, is estimated at about $30,000, which is probably below the amount. They were covered by insurance to the extent of their own stock. The whole loss including the goods and the building, may be set down at from $40 to $50,000.

We would rejoice to pause here in this sad recital, but there is yet a tale of woe to be told. About the break of day, the interior of the first building having all fallen in, Mr. Ansell S. Kimball, first engineer of the Union Fre Company, was standing on the sidewalk on Pine street playing on the fire through a window, when the wall suddenly gave way and fell outwards into the street, and he was caught and crushed beneath the falling mass. His remains in a few minutes were disinterred from the ruins, but the vital spark had fled.

POSCRIPT.—THE BODY OF BAKER FOUND.—At 10 o'clock this morning the body of Baker was exhumed from the ruins. It was found just below the door of the bank vault, where it had, doubtless fallen when the floor gave way. The body is entire; the fleshy parts of the head and neck are entirely consumed, leaving merely the bones down to the shoulders. He was wrapped up in a piece of sheet of canvass, and had his pantaloons on. The general conjecture from all the circumstances is that the young man hearing the villains at work at the door of the vault, after his return to the store, went thither and there they despatched him.

It is impossible to give an idea of the excitement which pervades the city. All classes are shocked, alarmed with reason, at the enormity of the crimes. In the very heart of the city the most revolting murders have been committed and an attempt made to shroud the whole in darkness by burning the house and all within it. Who is there who will rest quiet until the murderers are brought to justice?

MITCHELL THE FORGER.—This celebrated financier and moralist is in Montreal. Such fact appears by a letter from that city, which will be found in our money article to-day. He has been figuring there in gambling houses and places of ill fame, just as he was accustomed to figure in Washington with his colleagues in morals and patriotism of both Houses.

How did Mitchel get to Montreal? Were not his friends Webb and Weed acquainted with the fact? The 'Courier' published his private note, giving out that he had gone to Texas Was not this done to facilitate the rogue's escape, and to lead astray the police officers!—Did not Weed of Albany, State barber and Whig maker to the Governor, also aid the rascal's escape? Were they not afraid of Mitchell letting out some of their secrets! Can the 'old boy in specs' tell something of Mitchell? Is not all hell let loose in these latter days!—*N. Y. Herald.*

HAVANA.—Latest dates state that intelligence had reached Havana, setting forth that 62 negroes from Jamaica, believed to be abolition ist emissaries, had effected a landing on the south side of Cuba. Thirty of these black subjects of Queen Victoria had been arrested, and ordered to be shot. The Spanish authorities were in pursuit of the others. Otherwise every thing was tranquil on the Island.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

We are authorised to announce M. S. WINES as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are requested to announce DAVID H. COLERICK Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Allen in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce LOTT S. BAYLESS as a candidate to represent the county of Allen, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized so announce MORRISON RULON as a candidate to represent the counties of Adams and Jay, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH SINCLEAR, as a candidate to Represent the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are requested to insert the name of CHAS. W. EWING, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen County.

We are authorised to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce JARED DARROW, as a candidate to represent the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

SATURDAY, MAY, 15. 1841.

Chapman is crowing again! and Kennedy is elected to Congress!

The Democrats are highly gratified with the result, as well they may be; and the Whigs upon the whole are pretty well satisfied, particularly, inasmuch as they can't help it. It must be a source of particular gratification to Mr. Kennedy, who was not announced as a candidate until within a very few days of the election. But the announcement of his name was hailed by the democrats with the utmost satisfaction and they rallied to his support as a man who deserved at the hands of the democracy their undivided suffrages. His efforts upon the Stump during the last Presidential canvass, (having been selected as an elector for the purpose by a Democratic Convention) in combatting his two present competitors was fresh in the recollection of the Democracy; Smith and McCarty were both electors also, but they were as unsuccessful then in endeavoring to drive him from the field, as they were now in canvassing the district with him for congress.

The vote given shows that all the candidates were exceedingly popular at home. It is always a source of satisfation to every voter to know that he did not cast his suffrages for a man who was not favorably regarded where he was best known. With this view of the case the friends of each candidate can reconcile the vote they gave with the utmost propriety—and particularly so in regard to the friends of Mr. Kennedy, who, it appears was sufficiently popular both at *home and abroad* to elect him by a most decisive majority, and that too without the aid of *certificates*.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

Partial returns only have been received rom the other districts in the State but it is probable the Whigs have succeeded in all the Districts but this. It will be seen by the Presidential vote of last fall as given below, that the Whigs carried every district in the State by large majorities, so that we have all to gain and nothing to looso.

	H.	V. B.
1st. Dis.	6,792	5,714
2d.	8,425	6,802
3d.	6,800	6,082
4th.	7,805	5,985
5th.	12,625	7,417
6th.	11,501	9,832
7th.	11,643	9,772

It is reported that White, Whig, has beaten Carr, Democrat, only 300 and that Cravens, Whig, has succeeded over Smith, Democrat, by a bare majority.

MILITARY.—There appears to be an active movement in this City to organise an *Infantry Company*. It is what is much needed, as is also a Band, which it is said is likely to be raised. We hope they may both succeed.

Since the election some wag observed that Kennedy must be a man of unbounded popularity. He stated in support of the remark that he had heard Kennedy say himself repeatedly, not ten days before the election, that he was not a candidate. He had seen certificates and letters signed by democrats, certifying that he was not a candidate, and that the party did not wish him to run; and still he was elected *without being a candidate*, by more than a thousand majority, when the party is more than 4,000 in the minority." Yes and he ran against "fearful odds" too, there being two "crack nags" against him. Just give him a clear track, a months keeping, *only one* competitor and he can beat them so bad—don't mention it.

The *loon* that *div* a few days ago, and gave the Whigs some uneasiness, for fear he would not come up, we beg leave to inform our Whig friends has *ris*, and proves to be Chapman. Now let chanticleer crow—cock-a-doodle-do.

Every exchange paper we receive contains an account of some half a dozen murders, forgeries, &c. We publish to day the St. Louis outrage, which we believe excels any we have seen this week in enormity. It is not possible for us to publish even a bare sketch of the most of them. "It appears," as Bennet says, "as if all hell is let loose."

The Post Office was crowded the evening the mail was expected, that would bring the news of the congressional election, and when it was ascertained that the Democratic candidate was elected, we heard no noise or hurrahing as was the case last fall, every mail night, but the Democrats were well pleased, and the whigs appeared well satisfied, to think they got off as well as they did. The friends of McCarty preferred Kennedy to Smith; and the friends of Smith preferred Kennedy to McCarty, so that they were pretty well satisfied to have their second choice.

THE WAY IT GOES.

We notice among the persons appointed to office the names of Paraclete Potter and Stoddard Judd of Dutchess County N. Y., one as Register, at Millwaukie and the other Receiver at Green Bay, both in Wisconsin Territory. These men are the right and left bower of Mr. Tallmadge, who also resided in that county. The former was a federal editor at Poughkeepsie during the late war and was one among a few who refused to illuminate in honor of Perry's victor. The other has been a standing applicant for Congress on one side or the other for the last ten years and never elected.

The Whigs cry out, "the little dog has got the bone sure enough." Yes, a pretty fat bone too, that is worth two or three thousand dollars in these *anti Van Buren Times, eh!*

The editor of the Times requested us to explain what *private* conversation we alluded to that was *misrepresented*. As the editor fully understands all about it, we shall not trouble ourselves with giving him any particulars, further than to refer him to his own paper for the week preceeding; which will throw all the light upon the subject that he requires; although perhaps it may not contain much truth.

KENTUCKY.—This State has undoubtedly gone Whig as usual. It is, however, said that their is a gain of one democratic member to Congress. Particulars as soon as received.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the President as a day of fasting and prayer, as a mark of regard, for the loss of our late Chief Magistrate. We believe it is the first day of fasting and prayer that has been generally observed by our citizens.

"The Western Argus," is the title of a new paper, just started at Lawrenceburgh, in this State, edited by Mr. C. W. Hutchen, former editor of the New Albany Argus.—We look upon Mr. Hutchen as one of the ablest editors in the State, and we doubt not that his paper will be well sustained by the democracy of that County.

THE GUILLOTINE IN MOTION.—In addition to a large number of removals made by the President lately, we notice the removal of *forty* weighers and inspectors in the New York Custom House in one day, Saturday the 1st. inst.

LADIES' COMPANION, *For May*.—This excellent publication is on our table, and as usual, well filled with original matter. Its embellishments are equal to those of any previous number.

From the Jeffersonian,

GLORY!—GLORY!—GLORY!!—LATER NEWS—KENNEDY, DEMOCRAT ELECTED FROM THE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, INDIANA.

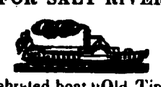
Sufficient has been received from the district to render it CERTAIN beyond any contingency that Kennedy is elected to congress We have had to fight under great disadvantages, but we have triumphed. A large portion of the Government officeholders in this district, joined in for Mac, and fought against us. They wrote letters to democrats in different parts of the district, urging them to rally on Mac, directing their letters to be burned. We have seen some of them. We shall be more particular in names and circumstances hereafter. We write this announciation of defection among the fathers of our ranks, with our pen dip't in tears? but if they are disposed, for the sake of retaining place, to desert, why, we must part. We forebar remarks, and wait for corrections and explanations. The mail from Fort Wayne of Thursday evening, brought us the intelligence that Kennedy was running ahead, through the whole north "that the Democrats had rallied almost to a man. The paper at that place, stood emphatically as a *faithful* SENTINEL, on the watchtower of Democracy.—Kennedy leaves Deleware and Randolph with a plurality of EIGHT HUNDRED over either of the other candidates. His plurality in the district will be 2000. Again we say, Boys, all's well!

P. S. One word to the certificate makers. "Better let the business be" hereafter.

We regret to say that the remark in the above article from the Jeffersonian alluding to office holders has some semblance of truth; but we do not believe there is any intention of their deserting the party. If they voted for Gen. M'Carty they done so, without, so far as our knowledge extends, exerting any influence further than their votes against Mr. Kennedy; yet we cannot refrain from remarking, that howsoever an office holder desired to vote, he should have *carefully abstained* from endeavoring at this time to influence by letter the Democrats of the district, and we would here say, that such a course appears to us improper if not highly inconsistent.

While speaking upon the subject of office holders we will add in regard to others, that we have no disposition to censure democrats who voted for Mr. McCarty—some had pledged themselves to do so, without reserve, not expecting that Kennedy would be a candidate. Others again were induced to believe (through the influence in some instances probably of those who knew better) that he did not expect to be elected, but was runing simply to aid Smith, and prefering McCarty to him, cast their votes accordingly. But while we do not censure others, it is a source of gratification to us to know, that in advocating the election of Mr. Kennedy we spoke the sentiments of nearly the entire party.

FOR SALT RIVER.



The celebrated boat "Old Tip" leaves the fifth congressional district, for the very head waters of Salt River, this day. Gen. McCurty captain. (He is on a visit to his old friends and acquaintances. He is going home!) Mr. Smith first mate; (the wheels and machinery generally are well greased!) Charles H. Test second mate; and Daniel Worth and Davy Holloway cooks, (nigger boys.) All who wish for passage will call at the Palladium office where she is loading up.—*Jeffersonian.*

MCLEOD IN NEW YORK.—McLeod arrived here on Sunday night, from Lockport, in the custody of the Sheriff of Niagara Co. He has been brought here on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Supreme Court, which commenced its term in this city yesterday morning. We understand that nothing further will be done in the case until Thursday next, when an application will be made to the Court to discharge McLeod from custody. Mr. Joshua A. Spencer, Attorney for the U. S., Northern District, and Mr. Gardiner, of Buffalo, are engaged as counsel for McLeod: and Mr. Hall, the Attorney General of this State, and Mr. Wood, District Attorney at Lockport, will act as council on the part of the People.

The Commercial Advertisers says:—

If we are rightly informed it has been agreed between Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no further opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McCleod. That trial is to go on, under the jurisdiction of New York, without interference either by the British Minister or the National Government. If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the national Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the cases may require.

As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Baitain and the United State, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners, three for each party to the dispute. These six, if they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclusive.

Such we understand to be the arrangement agreed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact of a convention being signed, will prove authentic.

JEWS.—Talk what you will of the Jews, they thrive wherever they come; they are able to oblige the Prince of their country by lending him money; none of them beg; they keep together; and for their being hated, my life for yours. Christians hate one another as much. *Selden's Table Talk.*

From the New York Herald.

The tolling of the bells and the pealling of the minute guns, alone disturbed the silence of the lower part of the city. These solemn sounds were all calculated to turn the mind to reflection on the gloomy state of the country, both financially and politically. Our commerce is fallen into decay, inland trade is paralysed, states and corporations are on the point of failure—we are dishonored, almost dispised abroad, while developemeets of the most startling and fearful nature are taking place in an institution that but a few years since was looked up to as the paragon of modern banks. Its President was then styled "Money King," his name is now loaded with the curses of wronged widows, defrauded orphans, and the swindled of all classes. The poison and corruption that have eminated from this concern, pervade all classes, and the dreadful results of the general discredit are likely to involve even the liberties of the people and the stability of our constitution.

To-morrow another meeting of the stockholders of the United States Bank is to be held, probably to take into consideration the expediency of closing up the concern. Among that portion of the Stockholders that have in view the single object of saving as much from the general wreck as possible, but one opinion is entertained, and that is that the concern should be immediately taken out of the hands of the present directors, and placed with trustworthy persons, who will proceed at once to settle it up to the best advantage for all concerned. After the attrocities that were disclosed at the meeting of Monday, it were perfect madness to permit the perpetrators of those iniquities to remain there for a moment longer. If there is no other way of being rid of their misrule, let them be placed under arrest for malpractices. Evidence enough can be gathered to warrant such a proceeding. The whole business of the country has been for two years paralysed by the misconduct of this bank; the produce of the south and west, the manufacture of the east, and the commerce of the middle States have all been made tributary to the avarice and rascality of a clique of individuals in Philadelphia, who are even now in the moment of discovery endeavoring to brazen out their misdeeds. The excitement in Philadelphia is very great. The following letter from our correspondent, which we omitted to publish yesterday throws some light upon the subject.

PHILADELPHIA, April, 15th, 1841.

DEAR SIR,

I have attended the meeting of the stockholders of the United States Bank, and heard the report—and such a report! I think Mr. Biddle will have to leave the country. It appears that the directors of the bank have, since the charter was obtained of the State of Pennsylvania, known but little of the proceedings of the officers. That $31,000,000 of stock has been taken from the different people, in settlement of accounts. That the officers of the bank have been largely indebted to it, viz:—

Sam'l Jaudon was 1836,	in debt -	$100,5000
" when he went to England -		408,300
J. Coperthwaite was in debt, in 1836		115,000
" "	1837	356,800
" "	1838	72,000
" "	1841	56,081
S. Andrews "	1836	104,000
" "	1838	426,930

In the Cotton operations, the profit the first year, 1837 was about $800,000, which was paid to Revan & Humphrey; the second year the nett loss was $631,000, of which N. Biddle had half, J. Coperthwaite one quarter, and S. V. S. Wilder, of New York (for Thos. Dunlap,) one quarter. N. Biddle paid by Texas bonds at par. J. Coperthwaite by Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Co., Reading Railroad, etc. mostly good for *nix* and S. V. S. Wilder settled by getting the United States Bank in New York to lend him $120,000, on the pledge of part of the Greenhill Estate, near Philadelphia. When the matter came before the board, it was moved that the name of the real owner of Wilder's part should be given, which motion was lost.

Mr. S. Jaudon has been paid over $300,000 for his services, since he went to England, besides expenses and commission.—He had the loss of his furniture paid when he left here, say $5,000.

To Conclude, there is a handsome little sum of $618,640, for which there is nothing to show, but the receipts of N. Biddle and J. Coperthwaite. The committee wrote to both, wishing an explanation, but have not yet heard from either."

These officers, it appears, have helped themselves right liberally, but the aggregate of their operations, amounts to but $1,500,000 and $40,000,000 have been lost; $20,000,000 are acknowledged. Who has got this? What editors, members of congress, governors, legislators, judges and lawyers have shared the munificence of the bank, at the expense of widowed mothers and helpless orphans? It is high time that the transactions, misdeeds and corruptions of this concern were brought to light, and contrasted with the *disadvantage* of free trade and sound currency, without the interference of a monopoly of a National Bank. This will be very opportune just now, when a clique here, similar to that of Philadelphia, are rubbing their hands with great glee at the prostration of the Philadelphia Bank, in the hope of supplying it at the comming extra session of Congress, with the Bank of Commerce.

From the Globe.

CAUSES OF GENERAL HARRISON'S EXPECTED DEATH.

When, during the last Presidential canvass, it was declared, from personal knowledge, that General HARRISON's age and infirmities rendered him utterly incompetent for the endurance of the labor and fatigue incident to the office, if elected, it is a remarkable fact that the very men who, in by-gone days, were foremost in striking from the list of candidates the name of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, on account of physical inability, were the first to denounce those who would question General HARRISON's ability of four years's service, as the enemies of the country. Events have proved the truth of all which was asserted—nay, more; one short month has terminated his career, and Death has dashed from his lips the cup containing the precious draught, when it was scarcely tasted.

But is it improper to enquire into the causes which led to such a result? I think not. Justice to the dead, and justice to the living, demands it; and while I will neither extenuate, or set down aught in malice,' I will, so far as I am able fearlessly and faithfully, endeavor to assign them.

All know that General Harrison was aged (in his 68th year) and consequently infirm, indeed his constitution was impaired more than usual of his age. Instead of remaining at home during the canvass last summer and fall, and permitting his friends to electioneer for him, all who knows any thing of the campaign knows that he was drawn out by his partisans—out in the woods—here—there—every where—engaged in haranguing large multitudes to arouse and secure his election, by proving to the people that he was physically competent to the office. How immense was the labor! how extensive the correspondence; and how great the anxiety of mind, attending his situation at that time, few in all probability know. But, the election over, one would suppose that the General would have been permitted to set himself down in peace, and say, 'the battle is won; the victory achieved; I have only to rest.' But it was not so. I have heard, and believe it, that previous to his departure for Washington, he had received bushels of letters, and he was absolutely run down by visiters from every part of the Union in quest of office.

On the road eastward, at every point he was assailed by office beggars. Those who had denounced the Van Buren men as spoilsmen, proclaimed themselves as acting only from motives of the most disinterested patriotism, and love of country met him at every stopping place and some accompanied him for miles on the road, while their demands for compensation for the services they

ad rendered were incessant. So completely worn out was the President that at Baltimore he had to shake hands by proxy.

He came to Washington, marched on foot, through the snow and rain for one of the most disagreeable days of last winter, to the City Hall, where he was harranged by the Mayor, and delivered an address in reply, and was then taken to his lodgings—but not to rest. There was no rest for him. The privacy of his own rooms could not shelter him from the cry of "Give!" 'Give!" 'Give!" Can this be denied by any one who was acquainted with what transpired during the few days after the President reached the city?

He went to Virginia, to visit the home of his childhood, and the scenes of early life; but we are told that on his way thither, whilst there and on the road back, his mind was kept almost constantly on the stretch by applications to consider claims for office. The few days that intervened before the inauguration he had to suffer the infliction of the importunities of the office begging members of Congress, who had the knowledge of, and access to, his whereabouts.

The day of inauguration came:—The old President was mounted on horseback, and instead of proceeding directly to the Capitol was marched by a circuitous route of nearly two miles through an atmosphere of dust. To use the language of one of his political friends when he arrived there, 'his dress was as white as a miller's, and he was so faint that alchohol and other appliances here required to bathe his head and temples.' After speaking bareheaded in the open air for an hour and a half with a "trumpet-toned voice," as was said by a paper in this city, to the immense multitude present, he was again placed on horseback, and rode to the White House; but when he arrived there was he permitted to retire for rest and refreshment after the immense exertions of the day? Nay, he had to stand until the vast assemblage could be individually introduced to him. I have heard and believe that as the visiters came to offer their hands, professedly in congratulation, it was 'Here, General, here are my letters,' and 'Here, General, here are mine!' On one occasion he was so besieged that the Marshal of the District was called upon to relieve him. The Marshall went through the throng, which continued to crowd the apartments of the President's House, public and private, for several days after the inagration, and expostulated with them: but all his efforts to induce the office claimants to leave, by urging the great press of public affairs on President, was in vain. Before attempting compulsory measures, this efficient public officer suggested to the President the experiment of appealing to their better feelings in a short address. He did so, but they still insisted in pressing their demands upon him, although, as he said, in no condition to attend to them at the moment. They came forward with their papers until his pockets were filled, his hat filled, and his arm filled. The Marshal was loaded in the same way, and still the crowd was reluctant to retire.

From the day of his inauguration until the day of his death, the avenues to his house were thronged, the house itself was crowded, as were the public offices. Demands the most peremptory were made for the expulsion of the incumbents in office; and the old man was beset: when he walked out—in his office—at meal times—so that, to use an expression of his own to a gentleman 'Sir, I have hardly time to eat.'—Once or twice it is said, he went to one of the public offices, and requested a messenger to show him a private room, to relire from the multitude of office seekers who pressed up on him.

Several respectable citizens, and several ministers of the Gospel who happened to be in the city, called at the President's House for the purpose of paying their respects. They found it—part of the private portion of it too—crowded with so many persons, that they at first declined proceeding; but when pressed by a friend to go up and see the President, he (the President,) frankly told them 'Gentlemen there never was a poor devil harassed as I am on earth; you must excuse me; good morning; I must go;' and off he did go, before they had time to say 'how are you?' much less good bye;' and before they reached the front door he was a considerable distance on his way to the Treasury Department. A gentleman at the door seeing the condition of the President and the crowd in the house, significantly remarked, 'Well I will agree to die, if it is not time to pull the latch string into the door of this log cabin.'

At another time, two respectable gentlemen of this city called and found the President in the passage leading to the saloon. He asked them into the fire, and with a frankness that surprised them said: 'Gentlemen, I have been almost run down; I cannot stand it: this turning out of worthy men I will never consent to. Only just now, a beautiful young looking woman called on me and said 'My husband is forced out of employment, and we are actually here in this expensive city having nothing to eat.' 'My dear sirs,' continued the President, 'it almost kills me; I can hardly stand it: the unworthy will not go out and the worthy shall not be turned out. Now this is a fact that can be established from good authority.'

The immediate cause which worked up his feverish excitement into a paroxysm, was a chill produced by being caught in a light rain, being so closely beset as to be detained on his way home after a walk. But when ill, letter after letter came, bearing from this one and the other applications for office. Some of them were left in the hands of friends in this city, and never delivered.—Day by day, during President Harrison's illness, men were turned out of office. Some who had been expelled before his illness, appealed to him; he assured them that he knew nothing of it, though it was affirmed that he did it. And, but a brief space before his death, several were dismissed from their employments.

Thus excited by continued applications, many of them of a conflicting character, and the mortifying reflection that although he had denounced proscription, he was forced by those around him to do what he never intended, when dozing, his mind was continually running on the distress inflicted on the many helpless families within hail of his own dwelling; and yet proscription was still pressed upon him! Who that has ever saw a man laboring in the last stage of inflamation affecting all his vitals—the state in which the President died—does not know that when a *subsultus tendinum* comes on, and the muttering delirium, as was the case with the President, often interrupted by broken expressions—whilst the patient is pinching and pulling the bed clothes—the mind is ever and anon recurring to and dwelling on whatever was pressing on it and producing anxiety during health. This was the case with President Harrison. Hundreds of individuals had been here from the first of March demanding the places of others, whose proscription they insisted on. Their letters, their personal applications, were forced on the President and their claims were pressed by the Cabinet. At last, the President is told that if his political friends are not rewarded, his forces will be disbanded, and at the called session of Congress he will find himself in the minority. The work of expulsion is pressed on. The President is ill, absent from his family, without the kind attentions of the wife of his bosom, most of his children are distant. He beheld the friends who had accompanied him to Washington around him, but without the power to resist the torrent and relieve his feelings. He hears only of his cabinet, to know that they are paying off their political friends, by depriving whole families of the means of subsistence. The Preachers of the Gospel, the members of Christian Churches, the meek quiet citizens who came here to get offices, and who staid here until they got them—some of them just on the eve of the President's death—had received their pay: but where are those lovely women and children who have no bread! In this state, laboring under a delirium the last efforts of his distracted mind were turned towards the victims of the cruel policy of his cabinet, and expressions constantly escaped him deprecating the cruelties which he had endeavored in vain to arrest.

It was in this way President Harrison died, and who will say he was not persecuted to the death!

A LOOKER ON.

The story that has been going the rounds of the Federal Press, that Gen. Jackson had become insolvent by endorsing extensively for a friend is roundly contradicted by the Nashville Union. We were fearful when we first saw the statement that it might be true; that his kind and generous disposition had induced him, like thousands of others to hazard his own property to aid his friends and thus reduce himself to penury. But we are happy to learn that it is not the case.

BARBERS POLE.

"Rose from pole to pole but here turn in."

The origin of the Barber's Pole is to be traced to the period when the barbers were also surgeons, under the denomination of Barber-surgeons, or Barber-Chirurgeons, none other in former times being allowed to 'let blood.' To assist the operation, it being necessary for the patient to grasp a staff, a stick or pole was always kept by the Barber-Surgeon, together with the fillet or bandaging used for tying the patient's arm. When the pole was not in use, tape was tied to it, that they might be forthcoming when wanted. On a person coming to be bled, the tape was disengaged from the pole, and bound round the arm, and the pole was put into the person's hand; after it was done, it was again tied on and in this state the pole and tape were often hung at the door for a sign or notice to passengers that they might there be bled. At length instead of hanging out the identical pole used in the operation, a pole was painted with stripes round it, in imitation of the real pole and its bandaging, and thus came the sign.

RETURNS OFFICIAL AS FAR AS RECEIVED.

	Dem. Kennedy,	Whig Nom. Smith,	Ind. W. McCarty,
Allen,	275	144	261
Adams,	101	26	84
Steben,	104	85	41
Wayne,	1050	1351	935
Union,	549	460	117
Fayette,	656	625	288
Henry,	597	597	718
Delaware,	404	21	624
Randolph,	500	347	326
Huntington,	147	1	79
Noble,	174	81	60
Grant,	303	82	129
	4860	3650	3687

The balance of the counties are so imperfectly heard from that we shall not give the vote until the official canvass is received.—Kennedy's majority will be about 1400 over McCarty, and about 1600 over Smith.

ANOTHER MURDER.—Bennet H. Martin, of Pope county, Arkansas, recently killed a man by the name of Simons, with a knife, at Clarksville, Johnson county. Court being in session at the time, the grand jury found a true bill for murder. Martin is well known throughout the State. He is a lawyer, and was the Whig delegate from that State to the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency.

[Baltimore Clipper.

JERUSALEM.—A letter has been received in New York, from a gentleman of high standing in the literary and diplomatic circles of Berlin dated Feb. 15th. The Commercial Advertiser, in commenting on a return of the Jews to the East, says that the matter depends almost simply upon a word from Prince Metternich and Lord Palmerston. We happen to know that a pamphlet was printed and circulated last summer in Berlin, urging upon the four powers the establishment of Palestine as an independent state, whither the Jews might return with an assurance of protection and security.'—The same paper then proceeds to make the following extract from the letter to which we have alluded, observing that it serves to show that the subject has not been lost sight of, and is perhaps brought nearer to some important decision than the public has been aware of:

'The allies, having obtained their end in Syria, are somewhat at a loss how to dispose of their conquest.—They are seriously thinking of setting up, or reviving, a Christian kingdom at Jerusalem,—a project which seems to be received with favor at Vienna. But then what are they to do with the other Christian population of Syria? This is one of the questions which France has asked them. They are now very anxious to draw her from the isolated position into which they have forced her; as they find after all that they cannot permanently and satisfactorily settle the East without her concurrence.

'To those who have an opportunity of reading the diplomatic papers, it is curious and amusing to see the game that is going on between those faithful, confiding, and loving allies, England and Russia, in attempting to entice France to favor their respective projects in the Levant. Under the pretext of preserving peace among the different members of the great Mohammedan family, they have put at immediate hazard the peace of Christendom, and now effect to be very much surprised that the French should think of fortifying their capital.—Their real opinion is in favor of that project as a means of giving France additional strength, not merely for defensive war. Such is the opinion of the best military authorities here.'

An exchange paper says that the most dignified, glorious, and lovely work of nature is woman, next to her is man and then Berkshire pigs.

PHILOSOPHICAL FIRE.—Massachusetts owes the present form of its Legislature to a *pig*. During the first years of the colony, both branches of the Legislature occupied the same chamber, and voted together; but, in the decision of a case involving the property of a pig, they then, and ever after occupied distinct chambers, and voted separately. The second instance of a pig's becoming distinguished in our Legislature annals, was the case of the *stirped Pig.—Yost. Post.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Christopher Stopher late of Allen County, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are notified to file them in the Clerk's Office, as the law directs. The said estate is supposed to be insolvent. P. P. RANDALL, Adm'r

May 24, 1841 47c

TAKEN up by John Frue, living in Otsego Township, Steuben Co., an estray Indian Pony, light bay, black mane and tail—white spot in the forehead and a white spot on the nose, and the left hind foot white, supposed to be seven years old, appraised at twenty-five dollars by Aron Ellis and Amos Stanchiff.

True copy.

JAMES JOHNSON, J. P.

May 11, 1841. 47p

FORT WAYNE GUARDS

ATTENTION!

You will meet this evening at 7 o'clock at the American House, for the purpose of electing officers.

By order of the Company,

H. W. JONES, Sec'y.

May 15, 1841.

Temperance Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Allen County Temperance Society, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian church.

May 15th, 1841.

Prices Current

Of the City of Fort Wayne, corrected weekly for the Sentinel by P. H. OLIVER.

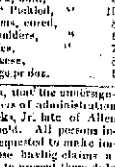
Flour, per bbl.	$4,50	Hay per ton,	8,00
Wheat, per bus.	50	Beef, p 100 lbs.	3,00
Corn in the ear,	25	Whiskey per Gall.	25 a 28
" shelled,	37	Molasses, maple	62
" meal,	37	Honey, strained,	75
Oats,	25	Sugar, map. pr lb	3
Barley,	50	Butter, retail "	10
Rye,	40	Tallow, tried, "	10
Beans,	75	Beeswax,	15
Peas,	62½	Lard, "	7
Potatoes,	25	Pork, bulk, "	5
Dried Apples,	1,25	" Pickled, "	12
Green "	75	Hams, cured, "	8
Peaches Dried,	2,00	Shoulders, "	6
Cranberries,	1,00	Sides, "	7
Clover Seed,	5,00	Cheese, "	8
Timothy seed	2,00	Eggs per doz.	5

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Chas. Weeks, Jr. late of Allen county, State of Indiana, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for payment. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOSEPH CROW, Adm'r.

May 13, 1841. 47c

Saddles, Cheap For Cash.



THE subscriber would inform the public that he has on hand at his residence, in Ewing's Addition, a good assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Collars, Saddle Bags, Valeises, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash.

All persons indebted will please call and settle immediately; if they do not they will find their notes and accounts left in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

A. S. JOHNS.

May 15th 1841. 46p.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Fort Wayne and Mortimer Bridge Company, are requested to meet at the office of John B. Dubois Esq., in the City of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on business of importance.

By order

R. E. FLEMING, Sec'y.

May 14th 1841. 47c

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Eli Q. Davis, Henry Williams and Samuel Denman is this day dissolved by limitation, and Davis and Williams are hereby authorized to settle the accounts of Davis, Williams, & Co.

ELI Q. DAVIS,
H. WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL DENMAN.

Fort Wayne, May 14th 1841.

The Building business will be continued at the old shop by Davis & Williams.

The smallest favors thankfully received and promptly attended to.

May 5th 1841. 47c

On Wednesday evening next, a debate will be opened at the Presbyterian Church, upon the following question.

Is the common use of wine necessary for persons in health, or injurious to the physical condition and the intellectual and moral sensibilities. The debate will be continued on by the Rev. Mr. BARKER and the Rev. Mr. STEVENS, and will be opened by the latter.

Each speaker will be entitled to thirty minutes. The discussion will commence at half past seven and be continued each evening for two hours, so that each speaker may speak twice.

All personalities are to be avoided by the speaker, and the strictest order will be expected of the audience.

The debate will be continued from week to week, until in the opinion of the moderators the subject is exhausted.

SAMUEL HANNA.
MODERATORS, HUGH M'CULLOCH,
JAMES W. BORDEN.

Fort Wayne, May 1, 1841.

The above discussion is postponed until Wednesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, at Mr. McJenkin's School House.

May 8 1841

Notice to Tax Payers.

The Board of Commissioners of Allen County will meet at the Clerk's office on the 1st Monday of June next, for the purpose of equalizing and correcting the tax list and to hear and determine all complaints of those feeling aggrieved by the assessment. By order of the Board.

May 6th F. G. JONES, Clk.

TAKEN UP by Isaac Harmon of Eel River Township, Allen county In. on the 18th of April last, A Chesnut sorrel Horse supposed to be four years old, 14 hands high, fored white feet, a lump on his pastur joint of the left hind foot, with appearance of getting the poll evil. Appraised at twenty seven dollars by Thomas McGuire and Rufus Bull. A true copy.

PETER HELLER, J. P.

May 3d, 1841. 46p.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Stephen Coles dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

CYRUS TABER, Ex'r.

May 7, 1841. 46c

FOR RENT.

THE NEW Grist and Merchant Mills, late built by David Johnson dec'd, in Huntington Indiana, will be rented to the highest and best bidder on Saturday the 29th day of May next. The Mills are furnished in the best style with two run of stone, superfine bolting cloth, cumming machine, and three elevators. The Mills are situated on Little River which in the driest seasons affords sufficient water to drive two run of stone. They are also surrounded by a country whose soil for the culture of Wheat and Corn is not surpassed by any on the Wabash.—The Wabash & Erie Canall passes within a few rods of the door. They will be rented for three years at a very low rate.

The conditions upon which the above named Mills will be rented, are that the renter gives bond to the Administrators with approved security, pay the stipulated rent quarterly, and leave the premises at the end of three years in as good repair as when they came into possession, all of which is to be done at the renters expense.

LYDIA M. LAWLER, Adm'rs.
PATRICK McCARTY, Adm'r

Huntington, May, 3d, 1841. 46c.

NOTICE is hereby that I will expose to sale at public auction on Saturday the 5th day of June next, at the late residence of Christopher Stopher, deceased, all the personal property of said decd., consisting of a quantity of Lumber, a full set of Mechanic's Tools, one Rifle, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

May 13, 1841, 47c

209.000 FEET GOOD, CLEAR, boated Poplar Lumber, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 1 3-4, & 2 inch plank in frame order, will be exchanged for Whitedog or County orders, good notes or cash.

NATHAN FARRAND.

May 7, 1841.

AN ORDINANCE, to amend an Ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to regulate and license Taverns, Groceries, Coffee Houses, and other retailers of ardent spirits, wine, &c. passed April 30th 1840."

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that hereafter no license shall be issued until the applicant shall deposite with the Mayor of the City, the Treasurer's receipt for the following sums of money to wit: for each and every Grocery or Coffee House $50, and for each and every Tavern $50.

SEC. 2. So much of the ordinance to which this is an amendment, as contravenes the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed. Passed April 5, 1841.

G. W. WOOD, Mayor.

F. P. RANDALL, Recorder.

Blacksmith Wanted.

THE Subscriber is in want of a person acquainted with the Blacksmithing business to take charge of his shop 11 miles from Fort Wayne, on the Lima Road. He has a good shop well furnished with tools, iron, &c. To any person wishing to engage in the above line the opportunity offers many inducements.

Address WM. T. HUNTER.
Perry Post Office Allen Co.

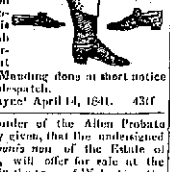
April 6th, 1841. 43p

John H. Waugh,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

One door west of Thompson & Jefferds Drug Store, Columbia Street.

BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand of every description, or made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish Ladies with any article they may want in the Shoe line. Mending done at short notice with neatness and despatch.



City of Fort Wayne April 14, 1841. 43tf

NOTICE—By order of the Allen Probate Court is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator *de bonis non* of the Estate of James G. Godfrey, will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Wabash, in the County of Wabash, State of Indiana, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 P M the following described real estate, to wit: One half Section of land lying south and adjoining the Section belonging to John R. Richardville, on the south side of the Wabash river, opposite the town of Wabash, (being the same lots granted to James G. Godfrey, dec'd at the treaty of 1838) A credit of three, six, and nine months will be given the purchaser giving notes with approved security. W. H. COGMES, Admr. d. b. n.

Fort Wayne, April 23, 1841. 46t3w

Peru Gazette publish 3 weeks, and charge the Adm'r.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th inst.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. They are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus*

OHIO.

Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	
Lafayette Bank*	
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cashr.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia,
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chillicothe	Chillicothe
Dodd payable at Farms & Mechanics bk	Phil.
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painesville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk. of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Scioto	Prisworth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanics bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bk of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio bank	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bk*	Warren

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philad.
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
Do do branch	Hopkinsonville
Do do branch	Bowling Green
Do do branch	Greensburg
Do do branch	Danville
Do do branch	Lexington
Do do branch	Frankfort
Do do branch	Mayaville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
Do do branch	Richmond
Do do branch	Paris
Do do branch	Carrington
Do do branch*	Louisville

ILLINOIS.

Bank of Illinois*	Shawneetown
Do do branch	Lawrenceville
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Jacksonville
Do do branch	Pekin
State bank of Illinois†	Springfield
Do do branch	Galena
Do do branch	Chicago
Do do branch	Quincy
Do do branch	Jacksonville
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Vandalia
Do do branch	Mount Carmel
Do do branch	Belleville
Do do branch	Danville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis.

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

IN pursuance of an order, to me directed by the Trustees of Harrison township 26 (No. 6 for School purposes) North of Range 13 East, I will proceed to sell at the Court House door in Bluffton, on the 6th day of September, 1841, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. and adjourn from day to day, the 16th section of said township for the use of common schools, according to a law approved Feb. 6, 1837, and Feb. 8 1839.

ELIJAH SUTTON, School Com.

March 10th, 1841. 45p

30 000 Feet assorted Lumber for sale, for which will be taken in payment good individual notes. Apply to

B. B. STEVENS.

Fort Wayne April 24th 1841.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Slingis, & Lent, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time, it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thompson and Slingis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

BARK WANTED.—200 Cords Black Oak and 150 White Oak Bark wanted. Any person wishing to contract for any portion of the above, will please call on the subscribers at the Fort Wayne Leather Store, before the first of May.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

Fort Wayne, March 9, 1841. 42a

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 1st of April, 1841—if not called for before the 1st of July next, they will be sent to the General Post Offices as dead letters.

Adams Sarah
Alderman John N

Bentley Edwin
Bentley Morgan
Brownell R P
Brownell Robt.
Bashlon Jacob
Bateman John
Batchart Noah
Bacon Enoch

Crane Joel
Comstock George
Castleman Henry
Clinger Mrs Jane
Cavenaugh Patrick
Crawford John
Carpenter Nathan

Douglass James
Danton Ephraim H
Dalman William

English John J
Elmendorf Jacob

Frizine, C C
Fink, Hannibal

Griggs Harriet Mrs
Goodale Jefferson
Gray Samuel T
Garard Lewis H

Holland Ann Mrs
Hawkins Robert
Hall Alvin
Hinton James

Johnson Absalom
Johnson John
Jones Joseph

Kerager John
Klinger Daniel

Lake Eli
Letts 82

Miller Asa
Marshall Noyes 2
Maxwell John
Mahon William

Newhouse Isaac

O'Brian Patrick
Ornaston James

Parmalee Mr.
Power Jesse
Patterson Isaac
Patrick David

Rogers James A
Robinson Jane Mrs
Reynolds Perry 3

Smart Geo W 2
Shipley John W
Smith John 2
Shoemaker Gideon
Shindler Henry
Shelmer Charles
Sherwood Nathan
Stems Ebenezer
Smith James

Treanor Richard
Thorp Martha Miss

Viney Samuel

Williams John C
Wash Frederick
Webber Daniel
Walker Messrs & Co.
Wood Wm
Wyatt Nathan
Wheeler Schuyler

GERMAN LETTERS.

Adam Roch
John Haley
Mr. Bailey
Henry Hoolbrink
Christian Meyer
Christian Rash
Joseph Gillig
John Hoffman
Peter Shmidt
George Leffler
John Heinrich Von Behren

John Kraus
Elizabeth Decker
Hartman Schmidt
Heinrich Mouton
John Wingardy
Philip Jacob Ruehling
John Kaiser
John Houseman
Charles Frederick Haas
John Heinrich Rudeleer.

H. RUDISILL, P. M.

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

April 3, 1841. 44c

DENNISON HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

Entrance on Fifth.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city, being on the highest level, and about equi-distant between the river and canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this house, is one rarely excelled and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers,

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithograph drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE.
Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9—1f.

Hardware.

WM. A. THOMPSON, IMPORTER No. 9 Webster Buildings, near the foot of Main street, Buffalo N. Y. respectfully intimates to dealers in Hardware that his spring importations are heavy and well assorted for the Western trade, his stock of Domestic Manufactures is also good, which, with a full stock of Iron, Nails, &c, make his supply adequate to the wants of the most respectable dealers in the Western country. He begs to say that when it is more advantageous to pay in produce than money, it will be taken at the market price. His stock consists in part of the following:

2000 dozen Pocket, Pen and Table knives and Scissors
1500 " Spoons, of various kinds
1500 " Locks, of every description
15 casks Butts, Pinne Chain, Hooks & Screws
25 " Sad-irons, Latches, Candlesticks, &c.
Dair Cloth, Castors, Screws, and every other article of Cabinet-maker's goods
350 " Shovels, Spades, Manure and hay forks
200 casks Boat and Ship Spikes
125 tons American, Swedes, and English Iron
15 " Superior American iron for chains
10 " Old and new Sickles
12 " Cast, German, Spring, and blister steel
75 sets Elliptic Springs, and Axles,
Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Hammers, Tin Plate, copper, Sheet Iron, Wire, Zinc, Spelter, Patent Rollers, Silver Plated Wire, Britannia Ware, Saws, saw, Scythe Stones, Tacks, Brads and Sprandles, Grain Scoops, Brass Kettles, Hollow ware, Percussion Caps, Coopers, Carpenters, Ship-builders, and Mechanists' Tools; Augers, American Hatchets, &c. &c.

April 24 1841 44c.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Stephen Coles deceased, will offer for sale on the 24th inst. at his late residence, all the personal property of said deceased.

Terms a credit of nine months will be given on sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and to continue from day to day, until all is sold.

CYRUS TABER Executor.

THE NEW YORKER.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

A NEW volume of THE NEW YORKER—the VIIIth—consisting of the *Folio* and the XIIth semi-annual of the *Quarto* edition—will commence on Saturday the 20th of March next. It will be printed on entirely new and beautiful type, with every attention to neatness and elegance as well as interest and substantial worth, and no pains spared to render it worthy of the public favor and patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed. The objects and aims which the publishers appeal to the reading public for a continuance and extension of its patronage are briefly as follows:

I. The New-Yorker is devoted, more or less exclusively than any other Literary Journal, to scientific and useful intelligence. All new discoveries in Science or Art, all movements tending to improve the condition of Man, mentally, morally, or physically, are eagerly chronicled in its columns.

II. The Editor will labor, with whatever energies he possesses, to advance the cause of Morality, and of Social well-being. No article of licentious or immoral tendency is allowed a place in its columns.

III. Although The New-Yorker takes no part in political contests, yet all Political Intelligence of interest is carefully, impartially, and faithfully presented in its columns. The results of all the Elections are especially stated with great care and fidelity. It is believed that in this respect no paper enjoys, or has labored to obtained, a higher reputation than this.

IV. In its Literary Contents, while aiming mainly to minister acceptably to all tastes, including those of the impure and vicious, Utility will be regarded as more important than mere Amusement, or the captivation of baiser minds. The Poems, Reviews, and Essays, with its judicially intermingled in its columns, but always with anxious reference to the mental and moral improvement as well as entertainment of the reader.

V. Although the New-Yorker is printed on large imperial sheet, it is not so large that a week cannot hold it in his hands, or find time in the course of a week to peruse it thoroughly. We deem this a merit.

VI. It is not filled up with long stories continued from week to week. 'Master Humphrey's Clock' is the only continuous essay presented in its columns.

VII. It is the cheapest literary paper published weekly in the Northern States.

Friends of a pure and benefic Literature, we solicit your countenance and support!

CONTENTS.—The New-Yorker, *Folio*, or common newspaper form is published every Saturday, at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. Three copies will be sent for five dollars, post-paid.

The *Quarto* edition is printed on a larger sheet of fine paper, with neat Advertisements, and with a page of popular Music in each number. It is a 16 pages per number, or two volume of 416 pages each, per annum, (three wide columns to a page) and is afforded to subscribers at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, or two copies for Five Dollars. For binding and preservation it is believed that no cheaper and better paper than the Quarto New-Yorker exists in this country.

☞ Any person sending us the above prices for either edition before the 20th of March shall receive the intervening numbers of the present volume without charge.

Inducements to Clubs and Agents—Any person or club sending us Ten Dollars free of charge, shall receive therefore seven copies of the *Folio* or *five* of the Quarto edition for the ensuing year. For Twenty Dollars *fifteen* copies of the Folio edition of the Quarto edition will be forwarded, and for any larger amount in proportion. These terms are placed much lower than have ever before been offered, in deference to the general depression of the times, and in the hope of a large increase of our circulation. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by

H. GREELY & CO. 20 Ann St,
New York, Feb. 10, 1841.

To the Grand Inquest of THE COUNTY OF ALLEN, FOR THE APRIL TERM, 1841.

The undersigned Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, in accordance with the provision of the Statute in such case made and provided, begs leave to submit the following Report of the condition of the Seminary Fund of said County as far as the same has come to my knowledge, to wit:—

The fines and forfeitures which have accrued in the Allen Circuit Court since the organization of the Court in 1824 up the September Term 1840, amounts to $3392,76

The amt. of fines assessed by Justices of the Peace and reported to me since the April Term 1838, (and previous to which time I can find no reports on record) amounts to 245,76

Of this amount there has been collected as per report of Seminary Trustee, now on record, as follows, towit: Received from Allen Hamilton, former Clerk $70,00

Received from P. G. Jones, present Clerk 65,81

Jus ces of the Peace 129,50 ——— 235,31

Amount due County, 3,400,15

Of this amount the following has been remitted by the Governor, to wit:—

A forfeiture against J. P. Hedges and L. P. Ferry, of $250,00

" Amos Compton, 50,05

And the following cannot, it is believed be collected for many length of time, and some it most likely never, viz:

A forfeiture against Ira Andrews for 500,00

" J. C. Kinney and Silas Powell 500,00

" John Vangelder 400,00

" Philip Estis (abs.) 20,00 ——— 1770,70

1630,15

Of this last balance there is due for fines up to the time of my coming to office, and much of which will be lost $419,54

The amount due for fines since that time and nearly all of which will be collected is 1636,25

Amt still due from Justices of the Peace 144,36 ——— 1,980,15

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

We the Grand Jurors, empannelled and sworn, to and for Allen County, at the April Term of the Allen Circuit Court, do present that the Seminary Funds are in a deplorable condition, caused by the manner it has been attended too. We would recommend that it be carefully examined and if thought advisable to have the amount now on hand, to be placed in the Bank Stock, or into Bank for safe keeping. And we do further recommend the election of three Sumons per Trustees as provided by law. And we do further request the within exhibit to be published in the Fort Wayne Times and Sentinel.

By order of the Grand Jury,

JOHN SPENCER, Foreman.

April 5, 1841.

ad rendered were incessant. So completely worn out was the President that at Baltimore he had to shake hands by proxy.

He came to Washington, marched on foot, through the snow and rain for one of the most disagreeable days of last winter, to the City Hall, where he was harrangued by the Mayor, and delivered an address in reply, and was then taken to his lodgings—but not to rest. There was no rest for him. The privacy of his own rooms could not shelter him from the cry of "Give!' 'Give!" 'Give!" Can this be denied by any one who was acquainted with what transpired during the few days after the President reached the city?

He went to Virginia, to visit the home of his childhood, and the scenes of early life; but we are told that on his way thither, whilst there and on the road back, his mind was kept almost constantly on the stretch by applications to consider claims for office. The few days that intervened before the inaugration he had to suffer the infliction of the importunities of the office begging members of Congress, who had the knowledge of, and access to, his whereabouts.

The day of Inaugration came:—The old President was mounted on horseback, and instead of proceeding directly to the Capitol was marched by a circuitous route of nearly two miles through an atmosphere of dust. To use the language of one of his political friends when he arrived there, 'his dress was as white as a miller's, and he was so faint that alchohol and other appliances here required to bathe his head and temples.' After speaking bareheaded in the open air for an hour and a half with a "trumpet-toned voice," as was said by a paper in this city, to the immense multitude present, he was again placed on horseback, and rode to the White House; but when he arrived there was he permitted to retire for rest and refreshment after the immense exertions of the day? Nay, he had to stand until the vast assemblage could be individually introduced to him. I have heard and believe that as the visiters came to offer their hands, professedly in congratulation, it was 'Here, General, here are my letters,' and 'Here, General, here are mine!' On one occasion he was so besieged that the Marshal of the District was called upon to relieve him. The Marshall went through the throng, which continued to crowd the apartments of the President's House, public and private, for several days after the inauguration, and expostulated with them: but all his efforts to induce the office claimants to leave, by urging the great press of public affairs on President, was in vain. Before attempting compulsory measures, this efficient public officer suggested to the President the experiment of appealing to their better feelings in a short address. He did so, but they still insisted in pressing their demands upon him, although, as he said, in no condition to attend to them at the moment. They came forward with their papers until his pockets were filled, his hat filled, and his arm filled. The Marshal was loaded in the same way, and still the crowd was reluctant to retire.

From the day of his inauguration until the day of his death, the avenues to his house were thronged, the house itself was crowded, as were the public offices. Demands the most peremptory were made for the expulsion of the incumbents in office; and the old man was beset: when he walked out—in his office—at meal times—so that, to use an expression of his own to a gentleman 'Sir, I have hardly time to eat.'—Once or twice it is said, he went to one of the public offices, and requested a messenger to show him a private room, to retire from the multitude of office seekers who pressed up on him.

Several respectable citizens, and several ministers of the Gospel who happened to be in the city, called at the President's House for the purpose of paying their respects. They found it—part of the private portion of it too—crowded with so many persons, that they at first declined proceeding; but when pressed by a friend to go up and see the President, he (the President,) faankly told them 'Gentlemen there never was a poor devil harassed as I am on earth; you must excuse me; good morning; I must go;' and off he did go, before they had time to say 'how are you?' much less good bye;' and before they reached the front door he was a considerable distance on his way to the Treasury Department. A gentleman at the door seeing the condition of the President and the crowd in the house, significantly remarked, 'Well I will agree to die, if it is not time to pull the latch string into the door of this log cabin.'

At another time, two respectable gentlemen of this city called and found the President in the passage leading to the saloon. He asked them into the fire, and with a frankness that surprised them said: 'Gentlemen, I have been almost run down; I cannot stand it: this turning out of worthy men I will never consent to. Only just now, a beautiful young looking woman called on me and said 'My husband is turned out of employment, and we are actually here in this expensive city having nothing to eat.' My dear sirs,' continued the President, 'it almost kills me; I can hardly stand it: the unworthy will not go out and the worthy shall not be turned out, Now this is a fact that can be established from good authority.'

The immediate cause which worked up his feverish excitement into a paroxysm, was a chill produced by being caught in a light rain, being so closely beset as to be detained on his way home after a walk. But when ill, letter after letter came, bearing from this one and the other applications for office. Some of them were left in the hands of friends in this city, and never delivered.—Day by day, during President Harrison's illness, men were turned out of office. Some who had been expelled before his illness, appealed to him; he assured them that he knew nothing of it, though it was affirmed that he did it. And, but a brief space before his death, several were dismissed from their employments.

Thus excited by continued applications, many of them of a conflicting character, and the mortifying reflection that although he had denounced proscription, he was forced by those around him to do what he never intended, when dozing, his mind was continually running on the distress inflicted on the many helpless families within hail of his own dwelling; and yet proscription was still pressed upon him! Who that has ever saw a man laboring in the last stage of inflamation affecting all his vitals—the state in which the President died—does not know that when a *subsultus tendinum* comes on, and the muttering delirium, as was the case with the President, often interrupted by broken expressions—whilst the patient is pinching and pulling the bed clothes—the mind is ever and anon recurring to and dwelling on whatever was pressing on it and producing anxiety during health. This was the case with President Harrison. Hundreds of individuals had been here from the first of March demanding the places of others, whose proscription they insisted on. Their letters, their personal applications, were forced on the President and their claims were pressed by the Cabinet. At last, the President is told that if his political friends are not rewarded, his forces will be disbanded, and at the called session of Congress he will find himself in the minority. The work of excision is pressed on. The President is ill, absent from his family, without the kind attentions of the wife of his bosom, most of his children are distant. He beheld the friends who had accompanied him to Washington around him, but without the power to resist the torrent and relieve his feelings. He hears only of his cabinet, to know that they are paying off their political friends, by depriving whole families of the means of subsistence. The Preachers of the Gospel, the members of Christian Churches, the meek quiet citizens who came here to get offices, and who staid here until they got them—some of them just on the eve of the President death—had received their pay: but where are those lovely women and children who have no bread? In this state, laboring under a delirium the last efforts of his distracted mind were turned towards the victims of the cruel policy of his cabinet, and expressions constantly escaped him deprecating the cruelties which he has endeavored in vain to arrest.

It was in this way President Harrison died, and who will say he was not persecuted to the death?

A LOOKER ON.

The story that has been going the rounds of the Federal Press, that Gen. Jackson had become insolvent by endorsing extensively for a friend is roundly contradicted by the Nashville Union. We were fearful when we first saw the statement that it might be true; that his kind and generous disposition had induced him, like thousands of others to hazard his own property to aid his friends and thus reduce himself to penury. But we are happy to learn that it is not the case.

BARBERS POLE.

"Rove from POLE to POLE but here turn in."

The origin of the Barber's Pole is to be traced to the period when the barbers were also surgeons, under the denomination of Barber-surgeons, or Barber-Chirurgeons, none other in former times being allowed to 'let blood.' To assist the operation, it being necessary for the patient to grasp a staff, a stick or pole was always kept by the Barber-Surgeon, together with the fillet or bandaging used for tying the patient's arm. When the pole was not in use, tape was tied to it, that they might be forthcoming when wanted. On a person coming to be bled, the tape was disengaged from the pole, and bound round the arm, and the pole was put into the person's hand; after it was done, it was again tied on and in this state the pole and tape were often hung at the door for a sign or notice to passengers that they might there be had. At length instead of hanging out the identical pole used in the operation, a pole was painted with stripes round it, in imitation of the real pole and its bandaging, and thus came the sign.

RETURNS OFFICIAL AS FAR AS RECEIVED.

	Dem. Kennedy,	Whig Nom. Smith,	Ind. W. McCarty,
Allen,	275	144	251
Adams,	101	26	84
Stuben,	104	85	41
Wayne,	1050	1351	935
Union,	549	460	11
Fayette,	656	525	2
Henry,	597	527	7
Delaware,	404	21	4
Randolph,	500	347	326
Huntington,	147	1	79
Noble,	174	81	60
Grant,	303	82	139
	4860	3650	3657

The ballance of the counties are so imperfectly heard from that we shall not give the vote until the offical canvass is received.—Kennedy's majority will be about 1400 over McCarty, and about 1600 over Smith.

ANOTHER MURDER.—Bennet H. Martin, of Pope county, Arkansas, recently killed a man by the name of Simons, with a knife, at Clarksville, Johnson county. Court being in session at the time, the grand jury found a true bill for murder. Martin is well known throughout the State. He is a lawyer, and was the Whig delegate from that State to the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency.

[Baltimore Clipper.

JERUSALEM.—A letter has been received in New York, from a gentleman of high standing in the literary and diplomatic circles of Berlin dated Feb. 15th. The Commercial Advertiser, in commenting on a return of the Jews to the East, says that the matter depends almost 'simply upon a word from Prince Metternich and Lord Palmerston. We happen to know that a pamphlet was printed and circulated last summer in Berlin, urging upon the four powers the establishment of Palestine as an independent state, whither the Jews might return with an assurance of protection and security.'—The same paper then proceeds to make the following extract from the letter to which we have alluded, observing that it serves to show that the subject has not been lost sight of, and is perhaps brought nearer to some important decision than the public has been aware of:

'The allies, having obtained their end in Syria, are somewhat at a loss how to dispose of their conquest.—They are seriously thinking of setting up, or reviving, a Christian kingdom at Jerusalem,—a project which seems to be received with favor at Vienna. But then what are they to do with the other Christian population of Syria? This is one of the questions which France has asked them. They are now very anxious to draw her from the isolated position into which they have forced her; as they find after all that they cannot permanently and satisfactorily settle the East without her concurrence.

'To those who have an opportunity of reading the diplomatic papers, it is curious and amusing to see the game that is going on between those faithful, confiding, and loving allies, England and Russia, in attempting to entice France to favor their respective projects in the Levant. Under the pretext of preserving peace among the different members of the great Mohammedan family, they have put at immediate hazard the peace of Christendom, and now effect to be very much surprised that the French should think of fortifying their capital.—Their real opinion is in favor of that project as a means of giving France additional strength, not merely for defensive war. Such is the opinion of the best military authorities here.'

An exchange paper says that the most dignified, glorious, and lovely work of nature is woman, next to her is man and then Berkshire pigs.

POLITICAL PIGS.—Massachusetts owes the present form of its Legislature to a *pig*. During the first years of the colony, both branches of the Legislature occupied the same chamber, and voted together; but, in the decision of a case involving the property of a pig, they then, and ever after occupied distinct chambers, and voted separately. The second instance of a pig's becoming distinguished in our Legislature annals, was the case of the *striped Pig.—Bost. Post.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Christopher Stopher late of Allen County, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are notified to file them in the Clerk's Office, as the law directs. The said estate is supposed to be insolvent. F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r

May 24, 1841 47c

TAKEN up by John Free, living in Otsego Township, Steuben Co., an estray Indian Pony, light bay, black mane and tail—white spot in the forehead and a white spot on the nose, and the left hind foot white, supposed to be seven years old, appraised at twenty-five dollars by Aron Ellis and Amos Stanclift.

True copy. JAMES JOHNSON, J. P.

May 14, 1841. 47p

FORT WAYNE GUARDS

ATTENTION!

You will meet this evening at 7 o'clock at the American House, for the purpose of electing officers.

By order of the Company.

H. W. JONES, Sec'y.

May 15, 1841.

Temperance Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Allen County Temperance Society, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian church.

May 15th, 1841.

Prices Current

Of the City of Fort Wayne, corrected weekly for the Sentinel by P. H. OLIVER.

Flour, per Bbl.	$3,50	Hay per ton,	8,00
Wheat, per Bus.	50	Beef, pr 100 lbs.	3,00
Corn in the ear,	31	Whisky pr Gall.	25 a 28
" shelled,	37	Molasses, maple	62
" meal,	37	Honey, strained,	75
Oats,	25	Sugar, map. pr lb	8
Barley,	50	Butter, retail "	10
Rye,	40	Tallow, tried, "	10
Beans,	75	Beeswax,	15
Peas,	62	Lard, "	7
Potatoes,	25	Pork, bulk, "	5
Dried Apples,	1,25	" Pickled, "	10
Green "	75	Hams, cured,	8
Peaches Dried,	2,00	Shoulders, "	6
Cranberries,	1,00	Sides, "	7
Clover Seed,	5,00	Cheese,	8
Timothy and Herd	2,00	Eggs pr doz.	6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Chas. Week, Jr. late of Allen county, State of Indiana, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for payment. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOSEPH CROW, Adm'r.

May 13, 1841. 47c

Saddles, Cheap For Cash.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has on hand at his residence in Ewing's Addition, a good assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Collars, Saddle Bags, Valeices, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash.

All persons indebted will please call and settle immediately; if they do not they will find their notes and accounts left in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

A. S. JOHNS.

May 15th 1841. 46p

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Fort Wayne and Maumee Bridge Company, are requested to meet at the office of John B. Dubois Esq., in the City of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on business of importance.

By order

R. E. FLENING, Sec'y.

May 14th 1841. 47c

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Eli Q. Davis, Henry Williams and Samuel Denman is this day dissolved by limitation, and Davis and Williams are hereby authorised to settle the accounts of Davis, Williams, & Co.

ELI Q. DAVIS,
H. WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL DENMAN.

Fort Wayne, May 14th 1841.

The Building business will be continued at the old shop by Davis & Williams.

The smallest favors thankfully received and promptly attended to.

May 5th 1841. 47c

On Wendesday evening next, a debate will be opened at the Presbyterian Church, upon the following question:

Is the common use of wine necessary for persons in health, or injurious to the physical constitution and the intellectual and moral sensibilities. The debate will be continued on by the Rev. Mr. RANKIN and the Rev. Mr. STEEVENS, and will be opened by the latter.

Each speaker will be entitled to thirty minutes. The discussion will commence at half past seven and be continued each evening for two hours, so that each speaker may speak twice

All personalities are to be a voided by the speaker, and the strictest order will be expected of the audience

The debate will be continued from week to week, until in the opinion of the moderators the subject is exhausted.

SAMUEL HANNA.
MODERATORS, HUGH M'CULLOCH,
JAMES W. BORDEN.

Fort Wayne, May 1, 1841.

The above discussion is postponed until Wednesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, at Mr. McJunkin's School House.

May 8 1841

Notice to Tax Payers.

The Board of Commissioners of Allen County will meet at the Clerks office on the 1st Monday of June next, for the purpose of equalizing and correcting the tax list' and to hear and determine all complaints of those feeling agrieved by the assessment. By order of the Board.

May 6th P. G. JONES, Clk.

TAKEN UP by Isaac Herman of Eel River Township, Allen county Ia. on the 18th of April last, A Chesnut sorrel Horse supposed to be ten years old, 14 hands high, three white feet, a lump on his pastor joint of the left hind foot, with appearance of getting the poll evil. Appraised at twenty seven dollars by Thomas McGuire and Rufus Hull. A true copy.

PETER HELLER, J. P.

May 3d, 1841. 46p.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Stephen Coles dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

CYRUS TABER, Ex'r.

May 7. 1841. 46p

FOR RENT.

THE NEW Grist and Merchant Mills, lately built by David Johnson dec'd, in Huntington Indiana, will be rented to the highest and best bidder on Saturday the 29th day of May next. The Mills are furnished in the best style with two run of stone, superfine bolting cloth, smutting machine, and three elevators. The Mills are situated on Little River which in the dryest seasons afford sufficient water to drive two run of stone. They are also surmounded by a country whose soil for the culture of Wheat and Corn is not surpassed by any on the Wabash.—The Wabash & Erie Canall passes within a few rods of the door. They will be rented for three years at a very low rate.

The conditions upon which the above named Mills will be rented, are that the renter gives bond to the Administrators with approved security, pay the stipulated rent quarterly, and leave the premises at the end of three years in as good repair as when they came into possession, all of which is to be done at the renters expense.

LYDIA M. LAWLER, Adm'rx.
PATRICK McCARTY, Adm'r

Huntington, May, 3d, 1841, 46o.

NOTICE is hereby that I will expose to sale at public auction on Saturday the 5th day of June next, at the late residence of Christopher Stopher, deceased, all the personal property of said dec'd., consisting of a quantity of Lumber, a full set of Mechanic's Tools, one Rifle, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

May 13, 1841, 47c

200.000 FEET GOOD, CLEAR

boatted Poplar Lumber. 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 1 3-4, & 2 inch plank in prime order, will be exchanged for "Whites dog," County orders, good notes or cash.

NATHAN FARRAND.

May 7, 1841.

AN ORDINANCE, to amend an Ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to regulate and license Taverns, Groceries, Coffee Houses, and other retailers of ardent spirits, wine, &c. passed April 30th 1840."

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that hereafter no license shall be issued until the applicant shall deposite with the Mayor of the City, the Treasurer's receipt for the following sums of money to wit: for each and every Grocery or Coffee House $50, and for each and every Tavern $50.

SEC. 2. So much of the ordinance to which this is an amendment, as contravenes the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed. Passed April 5, 1841.

G. W. WOOD, Mayor.

F. P. RANDALL, Recorder.

Blacksmith Wanted.

THE Subscriber is in want of a person acquainted with the Blacksmithing business to take charge of his shop 11 miles from Fort Wayne, on the Lima Road. He has a good shop well furnished with tools, iron, &c. To any person wishing to engage in the above line the opportunity offers many inducements.

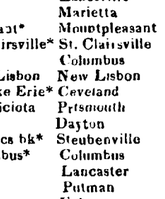
Address WM. T. HUNTER.
Perry Post Office Allen Co.

April 6th, 1841. 42p

John H. Waugh,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

One door west of Thompson & Jefferds Drug Store, Columbia Street.



BOOTS & SHOES constantly onhand of every description, or made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish Ladies with any article they may want in the Shoe line, Mending done at short notice with neatness and despatch.

City of Fort Wayne April 14, 1841. 43tf

NOTICE—By order of the Allen Probate Court is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator *de bonis non* of the Estate of James G. Godfroy, will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Wabash, in the County of Wabash, State of Indiana, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 P M the following described real estate, to wit: One half Section of land lying back and adjoining the Section belonging to John B. Richardville, on the south side of the Wabash river, opposite the town of Wabash, (being the same land granted to James G. Godfroy, dec'd at the treaty of 1838) A credit of three, six, and nine months will be given the purchaser giving notes with approved security. W. H. COOMBS, Admr. d. b. n.

Fort Wayne, April 23, 1841. 44c3w

Peru Gazette publish 3 weeks, and charge the Adm'r.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th inst.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus*

OHIO.	
Commercial bank*	Cincinati,
Franklin Bank	
Lafayette Bank*	
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cashr.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia,
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chilicothe	Chilicothe
Do do payable at Farms & Mechanics bk	Phil.
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painesville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk. of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Sciota	Prismouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanics bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bk of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio bank.	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putman
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bk*	Warren
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philad.
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
Do do branch	Hopkinsonville
Do do branch	Bowling Green
Do do branch	Greensburg
Do do branch	Danville
Do do branch	Lexington
Do do branch	Frankfort
Do do branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
Do do branch	Richmond
Do do branch	Paris
Do do branch	Covington
Do do branch*	Louisville
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois*	Shawnetown
Do do branch	Lawrenceville
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Jacksonville
Do do branch	Pekin
State bank of Illinois†	Springfield
Do do branch	Galena
Do do branch	Chicago
Do do branch	Quincey
Do do branch	Jacksonv'le
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Vandalia
Do do branch	Mount Carmel
Do do branch	Belville
Do do branch	Danville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri,	St. Louis.

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

IN pursuance of an order, to me directed by the Trustees of Harrison township 26 (No. 5 for School purposes) North of Range 12 East, I will proceed to sell at the Court House door in Bluffton, on the 6th day of September, 1841, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M. and adjourn from day to day, the 16th section of said township for the use of common schools, according to a law approved Feb. 6, 1837, and Feb. 8 1838.

ELIJAH SUTTON, School Com.

March 10th, 1841. 45p

30 000 Feet assorted Lumber for

sale, for which will be taken in payment good individual notes. Apply to

B. B. STEVENS.

Fort Wayne April 24th 1841.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Sturgis, & Lent, are earnest ly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time, it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thompson and Sturgis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

BARK WANTED.—200 Cords Black Oak and 150 White Oak Bark wanted. Any person wishing to contract for any portion of the above, will please call on the subscribers at the Fort Wayne Leather Store, before the first of May. TAYLOR & HUSSELL.

Fort Wayne, March 9, 1841. 42s

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 1st of April, 1841—if not called for before the 1st of July next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Adams Seraph
Alderman John N
Bentley Edwin
Bentley Morgan
Brownell R P
Brownell Robt.
Bastidoe Jacob
Bateman John
Barnhart Noah
Bacon Enoch
Crane Joel
Comstock George
Castleman Henry
Clinger Mrs Jane
Cavenough Patrick
Crawford John
Carpenter Nathan
Douglass James
Dunton Ephraim H
Dalman William
English John J
Elmendorf Jacob
Frizine, C C
Frink Hannibal
Griggs Harriet Mrs
Goodale Jefferson
Gray Samuel T
Garand Lewis H
Health John
Hopple George
Harper William
Holden Ebenezer
Harris Samuel 2
Jacacks N
Johnson John M.
Jenney Algerman S
Jackson Jesse
Knuttle John
Klinger Thomas
Lotz Henry Col
Lannon William
Levanway Charles
Miller Henry
McClure Jane
Mackman Jackson
Morehead Thomas
Newhouse Isaac
O'Brian Patrick
Ormiston James
Paramour Mr.
Pow Isaac
Patterson Isaac
Patrick David
Royce James A
Robinson Jane Mrs
Reynolds Perry 3
Swart Geo W 2
Shipley John W
Smith John 2
Shoemaker Gideon
Shaeffer Henry
Shebner Charles
Sherwood Nathan
Sterns Ebenezer
Smith James
Trenary Richard
Tharp Martha Miss
Viney Samuel
Williams John C
Wall Frederick
Webber Daniel
Walker Messrs & Co.
Wood Wm
Wyatt Nathon
Wheeler Schuyler

A
Anderson Richard

B
Birch Charles D
Bennett Elijah
Barbour Mary Miss
Burdoe Jesse
Bain John
Blue John
Boils Eleazor
Bacon Socrates

C
Canada Hen. 2
Cutter John
Curry John
Clinger John D
Craig Jenet
Carpenter Geo W 2

D
Dermott John 2
Dunton Howard
Dingman Abraham

E
English James

F
Foster Solomon D
Frazer Donald

G
Griggs Geo W 2
Gosway Robert
Goetchies Dewit
Gild Elijah H

H
Holmes Ann Mrs
Hawkins Robert
Hall Alvin
Hinton James

J
Johnson Absalom
Johnson John
Jones Joseph

K
Kurager John
Klinger Daniel

L
Lake Eli
Latta 82

L
Miller Asa
Marshall Noyes 2
Maxwell John
Mahon William

N

O
Olin H B
Otey Joshua B

P
Pickens Jefferson
Powers John H
Pritchard

R
Rice J
Rumple Elias

S
Simeon George
Sine Jacob
Shoemaker Thomas
Shultz Wm A
Sines Jacob
Sutherland D W
Smith Justin
Stewart N D
Sack Salmon

T
Thatcher Ephraim

V

W
Watson Jos J 2
Wills David
Wich Samuel
Wilson James
Wilson Geo T
Walker David

GERMAN LETTERS.

Adam Ruch
John Hakey
Mr. Behrly
Henry Heidbrink
Christian Meyer
Christian Eash
Joseph Gillig
John Hoffman
Peter Shmidt
George Leffler
John Heinrich Von Behren
John Kraus
Elizabeth Derie
Hartman Schmidt
Heinrich Mouten
John Wengerly
Philip Jacob Ruehling
John Kaiser
John Houseman
Charles Frederich Hass
John Heinrich Redeker.

H. RUDISILL, P. M.

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

April 3, 1841. 41c

DENNISON HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

Entrance on Fifth.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city, being on the highest level, and about equi distant between the river and canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this house, is one rarely equalled and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers,

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithograph drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE.
Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinati, Feb. 9—tf.

Hardware.

WM. A. THOMPSON, IMPORTER No. 9 Webster Buildings, near the foot of Main street, Buffalo N. Y. respectfully intimates to dealers in Hardware that his spring importations are heavy and well assorted for the Western trade, his stock of Domestic Manufactures is also good, which, with a full stock of Iron, Nails, &c, make his supply adequate to the wants of the most respectable dealers in the Western country. He begs to say that when it is more advantageous to pay in produce than money, it will be taken at the market price. His stock consists in part of the following:

3000 dozen Pocket, Pen and Table knives and Scissors
1500 " Spoons, of various kinds
1500 " Locks, of every description
15 casks Butts, Frace Chains, files & Screws
25 " Sad-Irons, Latches, Candlesticks, &c,
Hair Cloth, Castors, Screws, and every other article of Cabinet-maker's goods
500 dozen 'Farewells' celebrated Scythes
200 " Patent and Common Snaths
350 " Shovels, Spades, Manure and hay forks
200 casks Boat and Ship Spikes
125 tons American, Sweedes, and English Iron
15 " Superior American Iron for chains
10 " Old and new Sable
12 " Cast, German, Spring, and blister steel
75 sets Elliptic Springs, and Axles,
Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Hammers, Tin Plate, copper, Sheet Iron, Wire, Zinc, Spelter, Patent Balances, Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware, Saws, axes, Scythe Stones, Tacks, Brads and Sparables, Grain Scoops, Brass Kettles, Hollow ware, Percussion Caps, Coopers, Carpenters, Ship-builders, and Machinists' Tools; Augers, American Latches, &c. &c.

April 24 1841 44c.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Stephen Coles, deceased, will offer for sale on the 24th inst. at his late residence, all the personal property of said deceased.

Terms a credit of nine months will be given on sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and to continue from day to day, until all is sold.

CYRUS TABER Executor.

THE NEW YORKER.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

A NEW volume of THE NEW YORKER—the VIIIth annual of the *Folio* and the IXth semi-annual of the Quarto edition—will commence on Saturday the 20th of March next. It will be printed on entirely new and beautiful type, with due attention to neatness and elegance as well as interest and substantial worth, and no pains spared to render it worthy of the public favor and support which it has hitherto enjoyed. The grounds on which the publishers appeal to the reading public for a continuance and extension of its patronage are briefly as follows:

I. The New-Yorker is devoted, more considerably than any other Literary Journal, to scientific and useful intelligence. All new discoveries in Science or Art, all movements tending to improve the condition of Man, mentally, morally, or physically, are eagerly chronicled in its columns.

II. The Editor will labor, with whatever energies he possesses, to advance the cause of Morality, and of Social well-being. No article of licentious or immoral tendency is allowed a place in its columns.

III. Although The New-Yorker takes no part in political contests, yet all Political Intelligence of interest is carefully, impartially, and lucidly presented in its columns. The results of all the Elections are especially stated with great care and fidelity. It is believed that in this respect no paper enjoys, or has labored to obtained, a higher reputation than this.

IV. In its Literary Contents, while efforts are made to minister acceptably to all tastes, even those of the *impure* and *vicious*, Utility will be regarded as more important than mere Amusement, or the captivation of barren minds. Tales, Poems, Reviews, and Essays, will be judiciously intermingled in its columns, but always with anxious reference to the mental and moral improvement as well as entertainment of the reader.

V. Although the New-Yorker is printed on a large imperial sheet, it is not *so* large that a man cannot hold it in his hade, or find time in the course of a week to peruse it thoroughly. We deem this a merit.

VI. It is not filled up with long stories continued from week to week. 'Master Humphrey's Clock' is the only continuous essay presented in its columns.

VII. It is the cheapest literary paper published weekly in the Northern States.

Friends of a pure and benefic Literature we solicit your countenance and support!

CONDITIONS.—The New-Yorker, *Folio*, or common newspaper form is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. Three copies will be sent for five dollars, post-paid.

The *Quarto* edition is printed on a larger sheet of fine paper, with out Advertisements, and with a page of poupler Music in each number. It forms 16 pages per number, or two volume of 416 pages each, per annum, (three wide columns to a page,) and is afforded to subscribers at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, or two copies for Five Dollars. For binding and preservation it is believed that no cheaper and better paper than the Quarto New-Yorker exists in this country.

☞Any person sending us the above prices for either edition before the 20th of March shall receive the intervening numbers of the present volume without charge.

Inducements to Clubs and Agents—Any person or club sending us Ten Dollars free of charge, shall receive therefore *seven* copies of the Folio or *five* of the Quarto edition for the ensuing year. For Twenty Dollars *fifteen* copies of the Folio or of the Quarto edition will be forwarded, and for any larger amount in proportion. These terms are placed much lower than have ever before been offered, in deference to the general depression of the times, and in the hope of a large increase of our circulation. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by

H. GREELY & CO. 20 Ann St.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1841.

To the Grand Inquest of

THE COUNTY OF ALLEN, FOR THE APRIL TERM, 1841.

The undersigned Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, in accordance with the provision of the Statute in such case made and provided, beg leave to submit the following Report of the condition of the Seminary Fund of said County as far as the same has come to my knowledge, to wit:—

The fines and forfeitures which have accrued in the Allen Circuit Court since the organization of the Court in 1824 up the September Term 1840, amounts to		$3392,707
The amt. of fines assessed by Justices of the Peace and reported to me since the April Term 1838, (and previous to which time I can find no reports on record) amounts to		245,76
Of this amount there has been collected as per report of Seminary Trustee, now on record, as follows, towit: Received from Allen Hamilton, former Clerk	$70,00	
Received from P. G. Jones, present Clerk	65,81½	
Justices of the Peace	120,50	238,31½
Amount due County,		3,400,15½
Of this amount the following has been remitted by the Governor, to wit:—		
A forfeiture against J. P. Hedges and L. P. Ferry, of	$200,00	
" Amos Compton,	50,00	
And the following cannot, it is believed be collected for some length of time, and some it most likely never, viz:		
A forfeiture against Ira Andrews for	500,00	
" J. C. Kinney and Silas Powell	500,00	
" John Vangelder	400,00	
" Philip Estis (abs.)	20,00	1770,79
		1630,15½
Of this last balance there is due for fines up to the time of my coming in to office, and much of which will be lost		649,84½
The amount due for fines since that time and nearly all of which will be collected is		836,25
And still due from Justices of the Peace	144,26	1.630,15½

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

We the Grand Jurors, empannelled and sworn, in and for Allen County, at the April Term of the Allen Circuit Court, do present that the Seminary Funds are in a deplorable condition, caused by the manner it has been attended too. We would recommend that it be carefully examined and if thought advisable to have the amount now on hand, to be placed into Bank Stock, or into Bank for safe keeping.—And we do further recommend the election of three Seminary Trustees as provided by law. And we further request the within exhibit be published in the Fort Wayne Times and Sentinel.

By order of the Grand Jury.

JOHN SPENCER, Foreman.

April 6, 1841.

1841. 1841.

Wabash & Erie

TRANSPORTATION CO.

THE SUSCRIBERS will commence running at the opening of navigation on the Wabash and Erie Canal,an DAILY LINE of Boats for passengers and freight from *Lafayette*, Indiana, to a point in Ohio, 6 miles beyond the Indiana State line; making 146 miles.

The Boats will meet NEIL, MORE, & Co's. Line of Stages at the termination of the Canal in Ohio, which they will continue to run in their usual good style to the Lake. Also an excellent line of Boats on the Maumee River will be regularly running from the same place to the Lake for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers.

Steamboats and Stages are running in all directions from Lafayette, and Stages running North and South from Logansport, which will afford every facility to travellers that can be required and far exceeding any previous arrange ment.

Fare will be reduced so as to meet the expectations of a generous public.

SAML. MAHON,
L. G. THOMPSON,
F. COMPARET,

Fort Wayne, April 3, 1841.

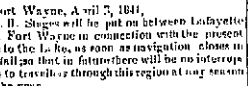
N. B. Stages will be put on between Lafayette and Fort Wayne in connection with the present line to the Lake, as soon as navigation closes in the fall;so that in futurethere will be no interruption to travel,or through this region at any season of the year.

☞The papers at Lafayette, Logansport, and Perrysburg, will please publish this notice until ordered. april 6-wtf1

1841 1841

OPPOSITION!

The Good Intent line of Packet &



Freight Boats

WILL commence running regularly from Lafayette to the State Line, in a few days. Passengers travelling by this line will meet with every attention that can add to their comfort.

Freight of all descriptions will be conveyed to the different points on the Canal at prices sufficiently low to assure the public that this Line is not got up to carry on the extortion so long practiced by the old Line. It is hoped the public will not forget that this Line is intended to step between their purse and the harefaced extortion that has already commenced with the starting of the old monopoly Line.

For the proprietors WM. D. MAHON, agent.

N. B. We will not promise too much, and not fulfill half of it; but promise less than we mean to perform. Passengers by this Line will meet with the same opportunities of conveyance on the Maumee as by the other Lines as the River flows only from two to three days in their passage, according to the stage of the River.

April 22, 1841. 44c.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in relation to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its size, publishes promptly and elegantly, at published monthly in the City of New York. The establishment in popular favor, after a progress of many years, toward with unfailing promptness and regularity—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its correctness in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as the superior or at least the undeviating rival of the best of the old Country, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion" to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and the exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and in a short time a more honorable investigation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed by a contributor; but the public is assured that correspondence has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the list appended to number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader overcome of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. C. F. Ellet, Mrs. Hofland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loor1,

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Bacher; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry P. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constentine Pise; Rev. A. A. Lipscomb Smith; Samuel Woodsworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Oliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton; William P. Tappin; Greenville Mallon; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. P. Merle.

H. Hastings Weld; Alford B. Street; G. F. Dauvies; Alex ander McMahin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankees," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Carey.

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Jonas B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Dunn, Alexander C. Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars if delayed during the year. Each number contains forty-eight pages of letter press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded by the earliest mail, monthly envelloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN.
169 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE subscriber will take horses in keeping by the week, on moderate terms.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

THE subscriber will hire out horses by the day to persons who hire horses for their riding &c., will do hauling in or near town.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

Jew Davids
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster was been introduced into America, - - nt, epaster, salve, ointment, or liniment has been discriminated by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medicinal virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the pullings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, but when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fall of receiving the patronage of the intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good this remedy certainly may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and& incubating the cure, in cases of Local Inflammation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Cour, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists4.

The Resurrection
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of this medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medicinal qualities and virtues. In this country it became an established medicine for the diseases, of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1763, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1092, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dantzic, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their deergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Dozen contain 37 pills, price 31 cents. Whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 63 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No. 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Mumford & Co. State agents, for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Baker, do Warsaw.

COUNTY ORDERS.—The subscriber has on hand between two and three hundred dollars of County Orders, belonging to the funds of the Allen County Library, which he is authorized to dispose of for a discount for cash. As it is desirable to convert them into available funds, those who are friendly to the Library and wish to purchase orders, will please call.

G. W. WOOD,
Library Treasurer.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 9th, 1841.

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has rome valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, is to location; situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash. He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for Lands in Indiana.

E. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

Medical Notice.

D SEVENER, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchement, promoted at Berlin in Prussia, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster, Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchement, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity.

He will commune those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of no changing and such grounded knowledge of the above sciences.

F. Kalkhoff, an experienced Anotheeary, who studied at and was appointated by the University of Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination with, prepare the medicines, and by the promptness of every other exertion subjects continue the public of his abilities. Both dwell at Mr. Farnsworth Wayne January 1st 1841. 29-y.

NOTICE I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City in Fort Wayne immediately on the Bunington State Road. There are 52 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 30, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

THOMAS FANAND.

March 27, 1841 40c

In the Noble Circuit Court in vacation, March 25 th, A D 1841.

Nathan G. Hale,
vs
Eliza Houlton Smith, Susan Pormelia Smith,

Bill in Chancery for the foreclosure of a Mortgage.

NOW comes into the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, the above named complainant, by E. M. Chamberlain, his solicitor, and files his bill of foreclosure, and also the affidavit of the above named person whereby it appears to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court that the above named defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Defendants that unless they appear at the next term of the Noble Circuit Court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Augusta, in said County, to commence on Monday the 19th day of April next, and plead answer or demur to the said bill as to said defendants will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

Attest ISAAC SPENCER, Clk.
By Westley White, Deputy.

E. M. Chamberlain, Solic. for Com.

March 24, 1841. 41c $

State of Indiana, Whitley County, Whitley Circuit Court, March Term, 1841

Henry Cooper, } Foreign Attachment.
vs.
John Boales, }

THE above named John Boals is hereby notified that upon the affidavit of the above plaintiff, Henry Cooper, a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued by the Clerk of the Whitley Circuit Court directed to the Sheriff of said County commanding him to attach the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of the said John Boals that may be found in his county,and make return in twenty days with his proceedings thereon; and on the 4th day of December 1839, the said Sheriff to whom it was directed returned said writ executed on the following pieces or parcels of Land, as the property of the said John Boals viz the South West quarter of Sec. No. 2, Township No. 32, North of Range No. 10. East. Also the East half of the South East quarter of Sec. 3, Town 32 North of Range 10 East, which was valued at six hundred dollars, and the said John Boals is hereby notified of the pendency of said writ, and if he fails to appear at the Whitley Circuit Court on the first day of the next term to be held at the house of Abraham Cuppy on Monday the 27th day of September next, in said county, the same will be determined in his absence.

Attest A. CUPPY, Clk.

March 30, 1841. 41c

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF 10 OR More.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER will be improved in its typographical appearance at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive Printing Establishment can afford, with the aid of its numerous Literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the MESSENG ER still more satisfactory to its thirty five thousand of Patrons, distributed as it is, throughout every section of the Union. Every exertion will be made to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the Newspaper Press, and the Publisher pledges himself that this Journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the WEEKLY MESSENGER is just such a Newspaper as persons living out of large Cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the Publisher, after an association of twenty years with the Newspaper Press, pledges himself that his Journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissimination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *Weekly Messenger* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the largest class. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers every week during the year for two dollars, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a ten dollar note. Fees of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate Sketches, of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND!

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the four years past since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been distributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most confident trust in the Christian world in our exertions, and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their Subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and cheapest*" Now we propose that any person who cannot satisfy himself after one year's trial, that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will shelter no every one asking such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

☞At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, the paper is invariable discontinued, unless the subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHAS ALEXANDER, Athenium Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS,
FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward for or address Fifteen dollars, will be entitled to fifteen copies of the Messenger for one year, and select of the following works:

The art of thinking, a popular Book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakespeare.
Henriette temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and beauty, a volume unchained for.
Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Wild-pare to a newly married pair.
The proper book Rimo. Neatly bound.
Every body's Album, with Engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward THIRTY DOLLARS to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also be entitled, as a Premium for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Conch on Females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour and Locomotive Engines upon Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon.
Pilgrimage of Jerusalem and mount Sinai, by Raumer Germany, two volumes.
1500 Knight's Entertainments, five volumes

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any Agent procuring a club of Fifty Subscribers—or, if he should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott.
Prentice on the management of Cattle.
Ruby Bible, quarto, with beautiful Engravings.

Terms OF THE Messenger

PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

For one year,	$2,00
For six months,	1,00
For four copies for one year,	5,00
Clubs of ten furnished with ten papers for one year for	10,00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞The names agents and others from whom we are desired to credit for our paper when cash or payment in advance, directed to the Philadelphia Post Office, which order it received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgement of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent on the time stipulated.

MRS. GERMAN,

Dress & Cloak Baker,

In the Brick building, opposite Thompson & Jefferies,

COLUMBIA STREET.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 14, 1840. 21c

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the following farm to wit: the farm formerly owned by John Custer, situated about three miles south west of Fort Wayne, containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres, and about sixty acres under improvement. Any person wishing to purchase a Farm for raising stock or grain will do well to call and examine the premises. Upon the premises there is a large frame house, and barn, and a never failing spring. For terms of sale, call on John B. Custer, in Fort Wayne, or on the subscriber two miles south of Fort Wayne.

SOPHIA HEND RSON.

Dec. 17, 1840. 26c

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Joseph Ensworth,and who have neglected to attend to a former notice, will be waited upon by the proper officer, unless they settle immediately.

ROBT HOOD.

March 4th 1841.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162 Nassau St. N. Y.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,

OR TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of being's Columbus' or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and what never is lost, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the intelligencess are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is decrtgd to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of ny party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it began, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light genee merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Paspuinades for wit mongers—Natural Raisins for short-winded readers—Sermonets for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to

WILSON & COMPANY

Publishers of the Brother Jonathan

THE Subscriber will sell all kinds of produce, and done at the market prices, and take in payment State Notes, (called "White Dogs,") payable out of the proceeds arising from the further sale of Canal Lands, at 75 cents on the dollar.

STEPHEN COLES.

P. S. Flour at four dollars current funds, or 5 dollars in the kind of paper alluded to. S. C.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 20, 1840. 22tf

Saturday Evening Psal.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENINGPOST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with unity and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and care of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIENDS well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy of *purchasing subscribers by subsidy*, WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBES'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our section will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c

as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great towns. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of man, but of things; no only the fluctuating value of optinions and hypothesis, but (as the more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, cot. ton, as well as every thing else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

Globe Inn.

THE subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Bunce as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten hundred during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lake township, ten miles north-west from Fort Wayne, on or about the 22d of November last, one bay Pony Mare—mane roached—bobtail—natural trotter, and no shoes on. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOHN MURPHEY.

Lake township, Allen county, Jan. 4, 1841.

NOTICE

THE undersigned will attend in town on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at the office of John B. Dubois, for the purpose of adjusting and settling claims against or in favor of himself, and of the firm of F. D. Lasselle, & Co. All persons interested are requested to give heed to this notice, as those indebted are informed that unless they make settlement immediately, a minister of the law will be sent to them greeting, without respects to persons.

F. D. LASSELLE,

Dec. 15th 1840. 26c

DOCTOR I. BEECHER,

WILL attended to all calls in the practice of Physic and Surgery in town and the surrounding county.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 1, 1839.

Aug. 24, 1839. c10

CASH PAID FOR

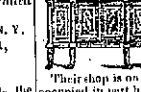
2,000 HIDES.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.

Jan. 1st. 1841. 26c

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

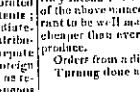
Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their work shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and republished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best materials,and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention.

Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, manufactured from Manillo or Kentucky hemp, at short notice.

JOHN MENKE.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or cordage for good water rotted hemp.

July 4, 1840. 5ply

STRAYED OR STOLEN, From the subscriber living in Wayne Township Whiten County, Ohio, on the 14th, Sept. last, one sorrel Mare, nine years old next spring, marked with the saddle and a small star in the forehead. One dun Mare 3 years old, white mane and tail, one shoe off the left fore foot, fetlocks of the hind foot white, and about 15 1-2 hands high, any person who will give information where the above horses can be found to Mr. Hediken in Fort Wayne will be well rewarded.

MICHEL MAIER.

October 17th, 1840. 19p.

BOOTS & SHOES. A few pair of *Gaiter Boots and Ladies Slippers*, for sale very low by SHERMAN & NELSON.

October 17th 1840.

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands, throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. FERRY, }
L. WILLIAMS, } 50tf
Oct. 1st 1840.

STOVES. Those who wants stoves cheaper than ever please call on SHERMAN & NELSON

October 17th, 1840.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Ilen's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 9 1840 24tf

Large quantitik of liquor, of the very first quality for sale cheap.

by SHERMAN & NELSON

Oct. 10 1840.

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the butchering business, on the south side of a "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to T. Van Anda's grocery; where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meat suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Butter, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.

Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c39

THE Subscriber would inform his old friends and customers, that he is again ready to serve them with any thing they may want in his line, at his stand occupied by Mr. Cedar, one door east of Barnet & Thomas new brick building, Columbia street. He would also inform those who are indebted to him, that in consequence of being burnt out by the recent fire, he is obliged to call upon them to come forward and settle with him immediately.

DANIEL MAGINNIS.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 26, 1840. p.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on the 10th day of April next, at the residence, the following described property, viz: Lots No. 185 and 186 in Hanna's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne; upon which is a new Two Story House, a good Well, Stable, &c. Also, the South east quarter of the North east quarter of Section 30 in Township 31, north of Range 13 east, containing 40 acres, said land lies about 2 1-4 miles from Fort Wayne.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock—Terms cash.

March 27 1841 40 BARNA HOLLAND,

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BETTS, formerly of Saratoga Springs N. Y., and recently from Clark County, Ohio, having purchased the well known stand called the COTTAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by E. G. Johnson, at Huntington, would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious in a public line. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their Sweet Home it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Of his Bar, he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BETTS

Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between FRANCIS COMPARET & HENRY R. COLERICK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said late firm, either by note or book account are requested to settle the same immediately, and persons having claims against it, will please present them.

The Books and Accounts will be left at the old stand of Scott. Ilen & Co.

FRANCIS COMPARET,
HENRY R. COLERICK.

Fort Wayne April 10th, 1841. 42c.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

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WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Ilen's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

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Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c39

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Sale to commence at 2 o'clock—Terms cash.

March 27 1841 40 BARNA HOLLAND,

Chair Making.

THE Subscribers have entered into a partnership in the above business, under the name and firm of

EMINGER & HORN.

Their shop is on Calhoun street, one door south of Freeman & Taylor's store, where they will at all times be in readiness to accommodate their customers and the public generally with any articles in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

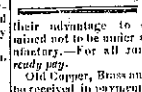
A. EMINGER,
S. HORN.

Fort Wayne April 10, 1840.

Copper Tin and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

Corner of Columbia and Clinton Street.

LEWIS & MARSH.



Respectfully inform the public—that they have just received their supply of Stock for the season, which will enable them to keep constantly on hands a general assortment of WARE, and do all JOBS in their line of business promptly

Persons purchasing ware to retail, will find it to their advantage to call, as they are determined not to be under sold by any western manufactory.—For all jobs or WARE they expect *ready pay.*

Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, and Rags, will be received in payment.

City of Fort Wayne, June 13th, 1840. 2tf

Land and Town Lots.

I PROPOSE selling in Lots No. 74, and 101, and the south half of Lot No. 102 all adjoining the Public Square opposite the Court House, on the above firm. All professional business in the eighth judicial district of Indiana, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts will meet with prompt attention.

Henry Cooper has been a practising Attorney in this State for the last fourteen years,

June 15, 1839. 52tf

Dissolution.

THE firm of SAUNDERS and HUTCHINSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Notes, Books and Accounts of the firm are left with Benjamin Saunders, for settlement. All those indebted, will please make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN SAUNDERS.
JAMES HUTCHINSON.

Wayne, July 4th, 1840. 6c.

A few articles of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for sale at *less than cost* by

SHERMAN & NELSON.

October 17th 1840.

LAMP OIL, for sale by B. F. SAUNDERS

October 17th, 1840 tf

Come and see my Furniture and Chairs!

AND IF THEY PLEASE YOU, GIVE US A SHARE OF YOUR CUSTOM.

F. P. TINKHAM,

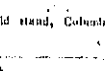
HAVING commenced the CABINET CHAIR, and TURNING business in all its various branches, intends to manufacture every article in this line of business with neatness and speed.

He returns his best respects to his old friends and customers for the very liberal support which he did receive while he carried on the above business, and hopes by deserving to meet a continuance of their support.

It is considered useless to speak of the quality of the work, but let the public call and examine for themselves.

His shop is in Tinkham's old stand, Columbia Street.

Dec 10 1839.

SADDLES!  ADDLES!

NOTICE.—John Thompson would inform the public that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of Wm. L. Mann, and intends carrying on the SADDLERY BUSINESS in all its branches at the shop occupied by said Mann, where may be found every article commonly called for in that line of business, namely, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Valises, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap for ready pay.—Cash, Hides, and country produce taken in payment for work.

Fort Wayne, Feb 22, 1840. 33tf

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,

Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1839. 20c.

New Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL takes this method of informing the public that he has commenced the coopering business on the corner of Clinton and Berry streets, where he is ready to furnish any article in his line of business, of such qualityand at such price that must give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.

Any thing good to eat, drink, or wear, or that can be profitably appropriated to family use will be taken in exchange for tubs, kegs, barrels &c.

Jan. 2d 1840. 26c

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of David Pickering, late of Allen County, State of Indiana, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are notified to present them authenticated for settlement, said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 19, 1840. 22w3c

TAKEN UP by David H. Hill, living in Wayne Township, Allen County, Ind., an estray mare, pale sorrel, bald face, hind feet white, one foot white up to the hough, thirteen and a half hands high, 10 years old, appraised at twenty five dollars by Abraham Lutz and Michael Long. Free copy.

ROBT HOOD, J. P.

March 5, 1841. 39c

NOTICE.—In persuance of an order to me directed by the Trustees of Rock Creek township No. 27, (and township No. 3, for School purposes,) North of Range 11 East, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Bluffton, Wells, County, Ind., on the 5th day of July next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. and adjourn from day to day, the sixteenth Section of said Township, for the use of common schools, according to a law appointed Feb. 6th, 1837, and, Feb, 8th, 1838.

ELIJAH SUTTON
School Com. W. C.

Feb. 17th, 1841. p.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax-seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

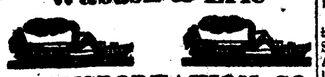
M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 32c.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John G. Fox, dec'd. Persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate

1841. 1841.

Wabash & Erie



TRANSPORTATION CO,

THE SUSCRIBERS will commence running at the opening of navigation on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a DAILY LINE of Boats for passengers and freight from Lafayette, Indiana, to a point in Ohio, 6 miles beyond the Indiana State line; making 146 miles.

The Boats will meet NEIL, MORE, & Co's. Line of Stages at the termination of the Canal in Ohio, which they will continue to run in their usual good style to the Lake. Also an excellent line of Boats on the Maumee River will be regularly running from the same place to the Lake for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers.

Steamboats and Stages are running in all directions from Lafayette, and Stages running North and South from Logansport, which will afford every facility to travellers that can be required and far exceeding any previous arrangements.

Fare will be reduced so as to meet the expectations of a generous public.

SAM'L MAHON,
L. G. THOMPSON,
F. COMPARET,

Fort Wayne, April 7, 1841,

N. B. Stages will be put on between Lafayette and Fort Wayne in connection with the present line to the Lake, as soon as navigation closes in the fall; so that in future there will be no interruption to travellers through this region at any season of the year.

☞The papers at Lafayette, Logansport, and Perrysburg, will please publish this notice until forbid. april ewt41

1841 1841

OPPOSITION!

The Good Intent line of Packet &

Freight Boats

WILL commence running regularly from Lafayette to the State Line, in a few days. Passengers travelling by this line will meet with every attention that can add to their comfort.

Freight of all descriptions will be conveyed to the different points on the Canal at prices sufficiently low to assure the public that this Line is not got up to carry on the extortion so long practiced by the old Line. It is hoped the public will not forget that this Line is intended to step between their purse and the barefaced extortion that has already commenced with the starting of the old monopoly Line.

For the proprietors WM, D. MAHON, agent.

N. B. We will not promise too much, and not fulfill half of it; but promise less than we mean to perform. Passengers by this Line will meet with the same opportunities of conveyance on the Maumee as by the other Lines as the River Boats vary from two to three days in their passage up, according to the stage of the River.

April 22, 1841. 44c.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Hoffland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A M, F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud,

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constentine Pise; Rev. A. A. Linscomb Balt.; Samuel Woodsworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Olliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton; William P. Tappin; Greenville Mellon; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. P. Morris.

N. Hastings Weld; Alford B. Street; C. F. Daniels; Alexander McMakin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankees," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Casey.

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Jonas B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Deems, Alexander G. Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty eight pages of letter press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded by the earliest mails, stoutley enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SHOWDEN.
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE subscriber will take horses in keeping by the week, on moderate terms.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

THE subscriber will hire out horses by the day to persons who hire horses for their riding &c., will do hauling in or near town.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, not an plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligoments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Coul, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medicanal qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases, of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 62 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States, Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Maynard & Co. State agents, for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Baker, do Warsaw.

COUNTY ORDERS.—The subscriber has on hand between two and three hundred dollars of County Orders belonging to the funds of the Allen County Library, which he is authorized to dispose of for a discount for cash. As it is desirable to convert them into available funds, those who are friendly to the Library and wish to purchase orders, will please call.

G. W. WOOD,
Library Treasurer.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 9th, 1841.

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has some valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, as to location; situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for lands in Indiana.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.
Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

Medical Notice.

B SEVENEIK, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchment, promoted at Berlin, in Prussia, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster, Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchment, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity. He will convince those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of his thorough and well grounded knowledge of the above sciences.

F. Kalkhoff, an experienced Apothecary, who studied at and was approbated by the University of Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination with him, prepare the medicines, and by the preparation of many other chemical subjects convince the public of his abilities. Both dwell at Mr. Furst, Fort Wayne January 1st 1841. 28 c.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in About Town-ship, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Town-ship 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA,
March 27, 1841 40c

In the Noble Circuit Court in vacation, March 25 th, A D 1841.

Nathan G, Hale,
vs
Elias Boulton Smith, Susan Parmelia Smith, Bill in Chancery for the foreclosure of a Mortgage.

NOW comes into the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, the above named complainant, by E. M. Chamberlain, his solicitor, and files his bill of foreclosure, and also the affidavit of a disinterested person whereby it appears to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court that the above named defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Defendants that unless they appear at the next term of the Noble Circuit Court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Auburn, in said County, to commence on Monday the 12th day of April next, and plead answer or demur to the said bill on or before the ending of the court said bill as to said Defendants will be taken as confessed, and a decree will be given accordingly.

Attest ISAAC SPENCER, Clk.
By Westley White, Deputy.

E. M. Chamberlain, Solc. for Com.
March 24, 1841. 41c $

State of Indiana, Whitley County, Whitley Circuit Court, March Term, 1841

Henry Cooper,
vs. } Foreign Attachment.
John Boales,

THE above named John Boals is hereby notified that upon the affidavit of the above plaintiff, Henry Cooper, a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued by the Clerk of the Whitley Circuit Court directed to the Sheriff of said County commanding him to attach the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of the said John Boals that may be found in his county, and make return in twenty days with his proceedings thereon; and on the 4th day of December 1839, the Sheriff to whom it was directed returned said writ executed on the following pieces or parcels of Land, as the property of the said John Boals to wit: the South West quarter of Sec. No. 9, Township No. 32, North of Range No. 10. East. Also the East half of the South East quarter of Sec. 6, Town 32 North of Range 10 East, which was valued at six hundred dollars, and the said John Boals is hereby notified of the pendency of said writ, and if he faile to appear at the Whitley Circuit Court on the first day of the next term to be held at the house of Abraham Cuppy on Monday the 27th day of September next, in said county, the same will be determined in his absence.

Attest A. CUPPY, Clk.
March 30, 1841. 41c

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF 10 OR More.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER will be improved in its typographical appearance at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive Printing Establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous Literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united in make the MESSENGER still more satisfactory to its thirty five thousand of Patrons, distributed as it is, throughout every section of the Union. Every exertion will be made to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the Newspaper Press, and the Publisher pledges himself that this Journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the WEEKLY MESSENGER is just such a Newspaper as persons living out of large Cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the Publisher, after an association of twenty years with the Newspaper Press, pledges himself that his Journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissimination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *Weekly Messenger* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the largest class. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers every week during the year for two dollars, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a ten dollar note, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate Sketches, of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND!

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the four years past since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been destributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and cheapest!*" Now we propose that any person who cannot satisfy himself after one year's trial, that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will cheer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

☞At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, the paper is invariable discontinued, unless the subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHAS ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS,

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen dollars, will be entitled to fifteen copies of the Messenger for one year, and either of the following works:

The art of dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakespeare.
Henrietta temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and beauty, a volume much asked for,
Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a newly married pair.
The prayer book 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every body's Album, with Engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward THIRTY DOLLARS to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also be entitled, as a Premium for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour and Locomotive Engines upon Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon.
Pilgrimage of Jerusalem and mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1069 Night's Entertainments, five volumes

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any Agent procuring a club of Fifty Subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the management & diseases of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful Engravings.

Terms OF THE Messenger

☞PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE☜

For one year,	$2,00
For six months,	1,00
For four copies for one year,	5,00
Clubs of ten furnished with ten papers for one year for	10,00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞Travelling agents and others from whom we cannot receive payment in advance, directed to the Philadelphia Post Office, which order if received here with the remittance, will be our acknowledgement of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated.

MRS. GERMAN,

Dress & Cloak Maker,

In the Brick building, opposite Thompson & Jefferds,

COLUMBIA STREET.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 14, 1840. 21c

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the following farm to wit: the farm formerly owned by John Caster, situated about three miles south west of Fort Wayne, containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres, and about sixty acres under improvement. Any person wishing to purchase a Farm for raising stock or grain will do well to call and examine the premises. Upon the premises there is a large frame house, and barn, and a never failing spring. For terms of sale, call on John B. Dubois, in Fort Wayne, or on the subscriber two miles south of Fort Wayne.

SOPHIA HEND RSON.
Dec. 17, 1840. 26c

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Joseph Ensworth, and who have neglected to attend to a former notice, will be waited upon by the proper officer, unless they settle immediately.

ROB'T HOOD.
March 4th 1841.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162 Nassau St. N. Y.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,

OR TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus' or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of any party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it begun, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light grave merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Nuts and Rasins for short-winded readers—Serenades for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to

WILSON & COMPANY

Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan

THE Subscriber will sell all kinds of produce, and flour at the market price, and take in payment State Notes, (called "White Dog,") payable out of the proceeds arising from the further sale of Canal Lands, at 75 cents on the dollar.

STEPHEN COLES.

P. S. Flour at four dollars current funds, or 5 dollars in the kind of paper alluded to. S. C.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 20, 1840. 22tf

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIEND well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy *of purchasing subscribers by subsidy*, WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBER'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; no only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Bouie as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lake township, ten miles north-west from Fort Waye, on or about the 22d of November last, one bay Pony Mare—mane roached—bob-tail—natural trotter, and no shoes on. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOHN MURPHEY.
Lake township, Allen county, Jan. 4, 1841.

NOTICE THE undersigned will attend in town on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at the office of John B. Dubois, for the purpose of adjusting and settling claims against or in favor of himself, and of the firm of F. D. Lasselle, & Co. All persons interested are requested to give heed to this notice, and those indebted are informed that unless they make settlement immediately, a minister of the law will be sent to them greeting, without respect to persons.

F. D. LASSELLE,
Dec. 15th 1840. 26c

DOCTOR L. BEECHER,

WILL attended to all calls in the practice of Physic and Surgery in town and the surrounding county.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 1, 1839.
Aug. 24, 1839. c10

CASH PAID FOR

2,000 HIDES.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.
Jan. 1st. 1841. 26c

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.
Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.
Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, manufactured from Manilla or Kentucky hemp, at short notice.

JOHN MENKE.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or cordage for good water rotted hemp.
July 4, 1840. 5ply

STRAYED OR STOLEN From the subscriber living in Walden Township Walden County, Ohio, on the 14th, Sept. last, one sorrel Mare nine years old next spring, marked with the saddle and a small star in the forehead. One dun Mare 3 years old, white mane and tail, one shoe off the left fore foot, fetlocks of the hind foot white, and about 16 1-2 hands high, any person who will give information where the above horses can be found to Mr. Hediken in Fort Wayne will be well rewarded.

MICHEL MAHER.
October 17th, 1840. 19p.

BOOTS & SHOES. A few pair of *Gaiter Boots and Ladies Slippers*, for sale very low by SHERMAN & NELSON.
October 17th 1840.

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands, throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. FERRY, }
L. WILLIAMS. } 10tf
Oct. 1st 1840.

STOVES. Those who wants *stoves cheaper than ever* please call on SHERMAN & NELSON
October 17th, 1840.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Iten's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 9 1840 2tf

Large quantitk of liqors, of the very first quality for sale cheap.

by SHERMAN & NELSON
Oct. 10 1840.

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the Butchering Business, at the sign of the "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to T. Van Anda's grocery; where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meet suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Butter, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.
Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c39

THE Subscriber would inform his old friends and customers, that he is again ready to serve them with any thing they may want in his line, at the stand occupied by Mr. Caden, one door east of Barnet & Hannas new brick building, Columbia street. He would also inform those who are indebted to him; that in consequence of being burnt out by the recent fire, he is obliged to call upon them to come forward and settle with him immediately.

DANIEL MAGINNIS.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 26, 1840. p.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on the 10th day of April next, at his residence, the following described property, viz: Lots No. 185 and 186 in Hanna's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne; upon which is a new Two Story House, a good Well, Stable, &c.

Also, the South east quarter of the North east quarter of Section 30 in Township 31, north of Range 13 east, containing 40 acres, said Land lies about 2 1-4 miles from Fort Wayne.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock—Terms cash.
March 27 1841 40 BARNA HOLLAND,

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BETTS, formerly of Saratoga Springs N. Y., and recently from Clark County, Ohio, having purchased the well known stand called the COTeAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by W. G. Johnson, at Huntington, Ia., would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious as a public Inn. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their 'Sweet Home' it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Of his Bar, he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BETTS
Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between FRANCIS COMPARET & HENRY R. COLERICK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said late firm, either by note or book account are requested so settle the same immediately, and persons having claims against it, will please present them.

The Books and Accounts will be left at the old stand of Scott. Iten & Co.

FRANCIS COMPARET,
HENRY R. COLERICK.
Fort Wayne April 10th, 1841. 42c.

Chair Making.

THE Subscribers have entered into a partnership in the above business, under the name and firm of

EMINGER & HORN.

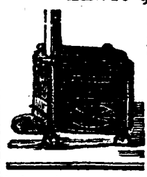
Their shop is on Calhoun street, one door south of Freeman & Taylor's store, where they will at all times be in readiness to accommodate their customers and the public generally with any articles in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

A. EMINGER,
S. HORN.
Fort Wayne April 12, 1840.

Copper Tin and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

Corner of Columbia and Clinton Street.

LEWIS & MARSH.



Respectfully informs the public—that they have just received their supply of Stock for the season, which will enable them to keep constantly on hands a general assortment of WARE, and do all JOBS in their line of business promply

Persons purchasing ware to retail, will find it to their advantage to call, as they are determined not to be under sold by any western manufactory.—For all JOBS or WARE they expect *ready pay.*

Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, and Rags, will be received in paymennt.

City of Fort Wayne, June 13th. 1840. 2tf

Land and Town Lots.

I PROPOSE selling in Lots No. 74, and 101, and the south half of Lot No. 102 all adjoining the Public Square opposite the Court House.—The first named Lot has a large Barn or Stable thereon. The second named lot has a large and commodious new building intended for a tavern, it is now being finished, which will be completed within 90 days. The last mentioned lot has a house upon it with seven rooms; and small stable, large enough to accommodate any family. Also, 6 Lots in Hanna's Addition, to wit: No. 391, 392, 393, 394, 413, and 414. Also, 32 Acres of Land, being a part of W half N E qr. of Sec. 11, Town 30, N of R 12 East, adjoining the City of Fort Wayne; upon said land there is erected four comfortable dwelling houses, the tract can be divided to suit purchasers. I have also, several improved farms as well as unimproved between Fort Wayne and the State line, along the Maumee River. Also, a large quantity of first rate land upon the Little St. Joseph river, in Allen and DeKalb Counties. Also, 500 acres in Wells County unimproved, some in Adams, Whitley and Noble, all of which I will sell low for cash or Treasury notes, on the following payments, viz: one third cash in hand and the deferred payments in one and two years, with interest. Treasury notes drawn by the United States and the State of Indiana will be received in payment as well as cash.

JOHN SPENCER.
City of Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

Look at this!

THE subscriber has **1500** Acres of choice Land for sale, situated in different places and well calculated to make farms from 160 acres to 640 acres each. These lands were well selected when there was an abundance of unsold land in market. Persons wishing to purchase unimproved lands to settle upon, will find it to their advantage to examine these tracts before purchasing elsewhere. The terms will be cheap, very cheap as usual for cash.

THOS. PRITCHARD.
Fort Wayne, Sep. 19, 1840. 15c

LETTERS of Administration has been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Jonathan Stevens, late of Lagrange county dec'd All persons who are indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same, will file the same in the office of the clerk of said county, duly authenticated for adjustment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

SILVANNUS HALSEY. Adm'r.
SOPHIA STEVENS, Adm'rx.
17th, 1841. 36.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that application will be made at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court for the sale of the following Real Estate, belonging to the estate of John Bergen, dec'd: the E. half of S W quarter Section 22, Township 29, Range 9, containing 80 acres. All persons interested will take notice.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Adm'r
March 3d, 1841. 37p

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE,

INDIANA.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business, (either civil or criminal) which may be entrusted to their care, in the Eight Judicial Circuit, of the State of Indiana; in the Supreme Court of the State, as well as the Circuit and District Courts of the U. S.; and will also attend to any Collections throughout the State.

Office South side of Columbia street.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE Jr.
Dec. 1, 1839. 33c

Health to the Sick.

NEWTON'S INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES; viz: JAUNDICE WINE BITTERS, or Elixer of Health, and Cathartic Pills.—These valuable Bitters have been in use for many years, and their reputation has been rising or the same length of time, and thousands have experienced their beneficial effects. They are designed as a medicine of powerful efficacy, in the whole class of billious affections, viz: Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dispepsia, want of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, Diarrhea, indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Languid cases in female complaints, Billious and intermittent fevers and fever and ague the best medicine ever yet offered to the public, after thoroughly cleansing the stomach and bowels, and for almost every convalescent state. They powerfully break and remove all bad humors and at the same time stimulate and add permanent strength to the coats of the stomach and intestines, and the whole system.—As a preservative of health it is equal to any thing ever offered to the public; to strengthen and defend the constitution against wet, severe and inclement weather.

NEWTON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are highly approved and much used by physicians as a very thorough but mild physic. The original proprietor, Dr. NEWTON, after twenty years experience in practising and compounding medicine, flatters himself in offering these pills to the public that they will prove of more universal benefit than any other pills or composition of physic heretofore offered. These pills are capable of removing various symptoms which arise from a morbid retention of the contents of the stomach. They are particularly calculated to cleanse the stomach and bowels and remove the cause of fevers, cholics, Dysentery, Worms and a variety of febrile affections and to restore a healthy action to the system. They are good in dispepsia, headache, jaundice, hypocondriasis, vinerial obstructions, small pox and other eruptive diseases, &c.

With regard to certificates, the proprietors would say that they are in possession of testimonials certifying to the value of their medicines far too numerous to insert in a common newspaper, and constantly increasing, and they rely solely upon their intrinsic merits to sustain their character

For sale at the Drug Stores of O. W. Jefferds, and Robert Dykes, Fort Wayne. Henry Burgess New Haven. Henry Castleman, Jefferson—by the Merchants in Vanwert, Monmouth, Decatur and Wilshire.

March 1 1840 35c6m

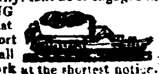
Blank Deeds and Mortgages for SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

BOATBUILDING.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is engaged in THE BOAT BUILDING BUSINESS, at the east end of Columbia street Fort Wayne.—where he is at all times prepared to do work at the shortest notice. He has on hands materials of every description suitable for building or reparing boats. Thankful for past favors, he hopes that those who are aware of his skill and experience in the above business will give him a share of their custom.

J. W. DENEAL.
Fort Wayne, 12th, 1841.

Lumber for Sale.

I PROPOSE selling a quantity of Lumber, for which I will receive cash, notes, Treasury notes, and County orders at what they are worth in payment.

JOHN GRIMES.
Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

COOPER & BUCHANAN.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

FORT WAYNE,

Indiana.

HENRY COOPER & JAS. E.